

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 23.

## NEW CHIPPED BEEF

Nelson Morris & Company are putting on the market a new grade of chipped dried beef in 6-lb. cans. They call it the "Matchless" brand.

## COLD STORAGE IN SPAIN

The Madrid and Saragossa Railway Company are, we understand, going in for cold storage in Spain for the purpose of general cold storage.

## WILL INSPECT COLD STORAGE

Mr. Marteaux, of the Canadian Agricultural Department, will leave this week to inspect all the cold storage establishments in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. He will be absent a month.

## CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

The Coates House, Kansas City, has been chosen as headquarters for the coming convention of the National Live Stock Association, which will meet in January. The choice was made at a secret meeting.

## STATE INJUNCTION

Judge Chester, sitting at Albany, has issued an injunction restraining the packers from disobeying the state law. The document is on lines similar to that issued by U. S. Judge Grossepup at Chicago.

## TO REFUND BONDS

Current reports have it that the Pacific Packing and Navigation Co. has arranged to refund its \$3,000,000 6 per cent. debenture bonds due in 1908 by an issue of \$1,500,000 20-year, 5 per cent. bonds and \$1,000,000 preferred stock.

## CATTLE SHIPMENT

Eight special stock trains arrived at Pierre, S. D., last week, bringing a total of 5,000 southern cattle, which will be placed on the range west of the river. Other southern stock will be landed in a few weeks. The shippers of last week were B. C. Ash, "Scot-ty" Philip, C. L. Millett and M. W. Sheafe.

## NEW CATTLE COMPANY

A company composed of George Kibler, of Kansas City; Henry Dwell, of Emporia, Kan.; Fred B. Clover, of Kansas City; James McNeice, of Barnesville, O.; and Harry Ferguson, of Barnesville, Ga., is being organized to establish a big cattle ranch near Hugo, Col. They have bought 20,000 acres of land, and expect to raise about 2,000 head of cattle annually for the Denver market.

## WILL FULFILL CONTRACT

In the United States District Court at Pittsburg, Pa., an order was made directing the trustee in the case of the Weisser Bros. Tannery Company, of Corry, bankrupts, to carry out a contract with L. Beebe & Sons for furnishing leather. For this purpose certificates will be issued to an amount not exceeding \$15,000, which is to be in 30 certificates for \$500 each, and not to be sold for less than par.

## MEAT SHORTAGES

There was a shortage of 83,779,995 lbs. of beef in the meat receipts of cattle at Chicago. The figures follow:

	May, 1901.	May, 1902.
Number .....	253,257	186,901
Average weight ..	1,036	957
Total weight .....	262,374,252	176,864,257

Western packing for the last five weeks shows a falling off of 70,000,000 lbs. in the packing of hogs.

The May shortage in receipts at the six leading centers were: Cattle, 103,291; hogs, 382,170; sheep, 139,922—a total of 622,398 head.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

At the election for Board of Managers the "regular" ticket was chosen, as follows: President, Edward G. Burgess; vice-president, Robert E. Annin; treasurer, Edward C. Rice; managers to serve two years: H. Myers Bogert, Joseph S. Thayer, A. C. Petterolf, Jas. F. Parker, Frank T. Maguire, David D. Alerton. Inspectors of election: Alexander Edson, C. W. Biglow, George B. Ferris, W. C. West, E. F. Pruden, Silas E. Beebe. Whole number of votes cast, 1,460.

New members: Charles E. Proctor, Michael F. Donohue.

## BRITISH MEAT CONDITIONS

W. Weddell, of Weddell & Company, frozen meat importers, says that the London beef market would be mainly dependent on the next corn crop in America, but the chances were that the price of beef would hold about its present level for the next two or three months. Then if the corn crop was or promised to be a good one, prices would no doubt fall considerably. Mr. Weddell said he had received a cable from Australia stating that the drought continued, and the lamb season would be to a great extent a failure. That, of course, would have the effect of hardening prices.

## TO BUILD MANY PLANTS

G. N. Henson and W. D. Riddell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., U. S. G. Cherry, and others of South Dakota, have made application for a charter under the laws of South Dakota, at Pierre, for the Mutual Cotton Oil Co., with authorized capital of \$4,000,000, with branch office at Chattanooga, Tenn. The charter authorizes the company to own and operate cotton gins, to own, construct and operate crude oil mills, oil refineries, compound lard works, fertilizer factories, and to manufacture any and all things into which cottonseed oil, or any of the products of cottonseed enter, whether wholly or in part, or any of the products into which cotton itself enters.

## CANADIAN COLD STORAGE

The Dominion Government has just closed arrangements with the five large Canadian lines—Allan, Elder-Dempster, Thomson, Donaldson and Manchester—for the installation of an entirely new system of cold storage on their steamers. A new service is being opened up between Prince Edward Island and Manchester direct, and from this connection great results are anticipated. At the present time W. A. McKinnon, chief of the fruit division of the Department of Agriculture, is in Manchester, and there he will remain through the summer, to find out what is best suited for that market, and how Canadian agriculturists can best present it to the trade in Manchester. At London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow, the Canadian Government now has an officer to watch how all Canadian products are handled on their discharge from the ship, and the condition in which they are landed.

**IMPORTANT LIVE STOCK MOVE**

The new Union Stock Yards at Pittsburg, Pa., now being built on Herr's Island, will be most modern and complete. A force of 500 men is now engaged in levelling, grading, filling in, sewerage and paving the whole 33 acres to be occupied by the new yards. These yards will open November 1. The handsome brick livestock exchange will be 100 x 100 feet.

The new Pittsburg Union Stock Yards will have a daily capacity of 400 cars of cattle, 25,000 hogs, 20,000 sheep, lambs and calves and a 300-horse barn. The importance of all this to the Eastern trade can at once be realized. It is a big move ahead.

**OLEOMARGARINE DECISION**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following letter:

"Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., you are hereby informed that if, on the 1st of July next, a wholesale or retail dealer in oleomargarine should take out a special tax stamp for the sale only, as you state, of the 'uncolored product,' and later should find that it would be to his advantage to sell colored oleomargarine, he could not do so, as you suggest, by the payment of the additional amount necessary."

"The only course for him to pursue would be to pay the special tax of \$480 as a wholesale dealer, or \$48 as a retail dealer, and then send in for redemption the special-tax stamp taken out at the lower rate for the sale of uncolored oleomargarine."

**NEW ZEALANDER BUYS OUR CATTLE**

H. H. Street, of far away New Zealand, is in Syracuse, having some 9,000 miles over land and sea to purchase a herd of fancy Holstein cattle for breeding purposes. Only one importation of Holsteins has ever been made in New Zealand. Mr. Street says he comes to Central New York for the second herd, as he considers that region the home of the Holstein.

New Plymouth, New Zealand, the home of Mr. Street, is the center of the most important dairy and grazing section of the twin islands, whose few rich men are all cattle kings. To reach Syracuse Mr. Street left home April 26 and was eighteen days on steamer to San Francisco. He has been visiting stock farms between Binghamton on the south and Lacona on the north.

**ARGENTINE BEEF REFUSED**

A deputation from the National Federation of Meat Trades Association has called upon the president of the British Board of Agriculture, soliciting the removal of the present restrictions against the importation of Argentine cattle.

In reply Mr. Hanbury informed the deputation that, while fully realizing the importance of Argentina as a source of supply to Great Britain, he could give no definite promise as to when her ports would be open to South American cattle. Communications were passing between the British Government and the Argentine Republic, and he hoped at no distant date to be able to give a favorable reply, but at the present time, with the information he possessed, he could not accede to the wishes of the deputation.

**WILL IMPROVE PLANT**

The Ralya Market Company, Sioux City, Ia., immediately will begin improvements in its packing plant so that by September 1 hogs may be killed. Additional chilling capacity will be arranged, the cellars will be remodeled and new machinery will be installed. "We will be killing hogs surely by September 1," John M. Ralya, president of the company, said. "At the present time we are in shape to handle only beef, veal and mutton. The volume of the business has surpassed our expectations. We have all we are prepared to take care of. We are supplying ten Sioux City butchers and nearly all the hotels and restaurants in the city. We are not selling a pound of meat out of the city, for the reason that we cannot supply the local demand. So it may be seen that the conditions justified the establishment of just such a plant as ours."

**TEXAS TRUST CASES**

In the District Court, at Austin, Tex., in the cases of the State of Texas against the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the Nation Cotton Oil Company, both New Jersey corporations, charged with forming a combination to control the price of cottonseed products in Texas, in violation of the Anti-Trust act of 1898, the defendant companies admitted the facts charged, and each paid to the State penalties aggregating \$2,600. The permits of the two companies to do business in Texas were declared forfeited, and the companies denying the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust act, took an appeal to the Appellate Court on this sole issue. These proceedings were the result of an agreement between the Attorney-General and the attorneys for the oil companies to secure an early decision by the Appellate Court upon the constitutionality of all the anti-trust statutes.

**BRUSHES AND BROOMS**

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the ad. of the Indianapolis Brush and Broom Mfg. Company, of 28 Brush street, Indianapolis, Ind. This firm is offering the packers and kindred trades an improved construction of the well known metal case brooms with rattan mixture. The broom offered is known as the "Capital Rattan Mixed."

The strong construction of this broom and the high grade material used makes it an ideal one for packers. In this broom an extra good quality of rattan reed is mixed with the broom corn to give it life and elasticity. The two materials are guaranteed to wear down evenly and the strong metal fastening holds them in combination until they wear to the handle.

The good points of such a mixture is aptly summed up in the catch phrase adopted by the makers, "The Rattan loosens the dirt and the broom corn sweeps it out." Buyers are urged to inquire for prices and further information. This firm has also designed a full line of self-washing brushes for use on hogs and beeves in the killing departments. These brushes have a continuous stream of water playing through them; do away with the continuous stooping and dipping and are great labor savers. They are used by five leading packers and many smaller ones and packers are urged to make inquiry for prices and specifications.

**CONSUL MILLER ON CHINESE TRADE**

Of the trade and industries of China very little is known to the outside world; there seems to be no organized method of compiling information as to the country. The dominating characteristic of the mercantile, as well as of the official and political, life of China is secrecy; and when to this is added the fact that each locality has its own independent methods of production, manufacture and trade, the general ignorance in regard to China and its possibilities is readily explained. Temporary commissions to investigate the peculiar conditions throw little or no light upon the subject.

The interest of the United States in China has grown to such proportions, and the future relations of the two countries bid fair to become of so much importance, that a more perfect method of securing and compiling industrial and commercial knowledge of the Empire would seem absolutely necessary.

There are no government reports or other means for providing information of this nature. The revelations made at this port by the publication of the native customs are insignificant, compared with the great internal production and trade of which the world knows so little.

**GERMAN CITIES PROTEST**

U. S. Deputy Consul General Hanauer, stationed at Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner through the Department of State:

Yesterday, May 12, the Convention of Representatives of German Municipalities held its first session at the Hotel Kaiserhof, Berlin. About 800 mayors of German cities and other representatives of towns and municipal bodies were present. The chief mayor of Berlin, Mr. Kirschner, presided.

The chief mayors of the cities of Stettin, Breslau, Stuttgart and the president of the city councils of Frankfort-on-Main acted as vice-presidents of the convention, which unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The members of German municipalities, this day in convention assembled at Berlin regardless of their views on tariff questions, declare themselves opposed to any advance in the import duties on indispensable necessities of life, and they expect at the same time that the lawmakers will take care to continue and extend the reliable policy of long-term commercial treaties."

Chief Mayor Gauss, of Stuttgart, in his speech supporting the resolution, made the following remarks:

"The new tariff draft, with its advancements of the price of raw materials and of the domestic prices, will diminish sales at home and abroad. In connection therewith will be lack of employment, decline in wages for labor, as also driving capital and labor to foreign countries.

"The passage of this tariff-draft into a law would signify a national disaster.

"This draft has the tendency of hostility against the cities and towns as it existed in bygone times. It is the duty of the municipalities to contest this tariff with all means, not because they seek any disadvantage for the cities, but because they are convinced that the common weal is endangered."

## THE WORLD'S MEAT PRICES

The present American meat situation suggests an inquiry into the market prices of cattle and beef in other parts of the world.

England is the best arbiter of prices because that market is not controlled by trusts nor affected by tariffs, the British market being a free trade one, and open to the live stock and meats of the world in so unrestricted a manner as to raise a protest even among the farmers and the slaughterers of England who wish even higher local prices.

On May 20 American forequarters sold at 10½c. per lb. in the London wholesale market and imported American carcasses at 12½c. per lb. in the Central Meat Market, Smithfield, London. At the same time the best beef of English home grown cattle fetched 6c. per 8 lbs. less and Scotch long sides ½c. per lb. less. This showed that in the same competitive market American refrigerated beef outsold the local product, and, therefore, must have been the best meat.

At the same time the carcass meats of Danish and Dutch cows sold for 11c. by the carcass—a pretty high price for cow bones.

### Australian and New Zealand

Even Australian and New Zealand and River Platte frozen beef, undefrosted, sold at 10c. by the carcass, adding the 2c. per lb. required to cover the cost of defrosting this meat so as to fetch it in the market in condition to sell it costs 12c. per lb. Then it is harder to keep, and is subject to greater losses than is fresh or refrigerated beef. Scotch mutton was selling, on May 20, up to 16½c. per lb.; English mutton, 16½c. per lb.; German and Dutch mutton, 13½c. per lb. These prices were by the carcass in the Smithfield market, London.

In Paris mutton was selling as high as 17½c. per lb by the carcass and 25c. retail; veal at 20c. per lb. wholesale and 28c. per lb. retail, and beef at 13c. by the carcass and up to 45c. Pork fetches 16c. to 26c. per lb. retail.

The fact that French beef is not extra fine may be seen from the fact that in Paris, bull beef fetches 10c. per lb. by the carcass.

English hams retail at 28c. per lb. in France.

The unfinished character of the beef steer may be judged by the relative prices of steer beef and cow beef. While the former sells for 13c. per lb. wholesale, the latter brings 12c. per lb by the carcass in Paris. Under such market conditions American export beef would bring about 16c. per lb. wholesale at the French capital. As side lights upon American meat prices at home the wholesale prices of meats at London, the chief market of Great Britain, and Paris, the Frenchman's chief dead meat market, are important.

The prices of live stock in the United Kingdom and on the Continent have kept pace with the universal scarcity of abattoir animals and the live stock markets in this country.

In the London metropolitan cattle market 1,200 lbs. Aberdeens sold for 9c. per lb. live weight; fat Shorthorns, 8½c. per lb., and 1,400-lb. fat bulls about 7c.

The same grades of cattle were selling at 7½c. and 5½c. per lb., respectively, on the hoof.

Canadian cattle sold at less than American

cattle in the same English market. This would indicate that American cattle were considered better finished and better beef cattle by British butchers than Canadian beef cattle. These facts should not be forgotten when discussing the beef and cattle of our home markets. This matter of quality also explains the stronger British demand for United States beef cattle, and somewhat explains the Continental antipathy to an abattoir animal which furnishes such successful competition for the beef steers of those countries which exclude the slaughter herds of this country.

On Saturday, 1,479 beasts arrived from the United States and 92 from Canada. The Americans realized nearly ½c. per lb. more than the Canadians in the same (Deptford) market. Live stock and meats have, during the last year, risen so high in Australia as to menace that country's frozen meat trade, the margin of profit being largely hewn out.

These market conditions are due to scarcity of fat stock and the excessive prices of feed-stuffs which prohibits the fattening of stock because it is unprofitable to do so at this time.

The receipts of cattle at the five biggest Western live stock markets for ten years ending 1891 were 6,500,000, and for the ten years ending 1901 were 7,166,856. This showed an increase of 666,000 head. It is small in proportion to the increase of our population. Our herds have virtually not increased. Our export trade has helped our home consumption to keep down any increase.

England can send us no cattle. Australia cannot. South America might if we liked her grade and diseased animals. Canada has only 4,120,000 head of cattle, and none to spare worth talking about. She has only 3,000,000 sheep and 2,000,000 hogs, or less than 10,000,000 head for a population of 5,371,000 of people. We have about 180,000,000 hogs, sheep and cattle for a population of 75,000,000 people. Canada will need her stock.

### Mexico

Mexico is our next source of supply. That country has only a few million head of miniature cattle after the vast herds of American feeders have been taken from the Mexican grazing areas each year. They are sent over by Americans under certain permits from the government. These herds along the border are responsible for much that is said about Mexican cattle.

Cuba has less than 1,000,000 cattle, and needs far more. There were the above number before the last war began.

Mexico, Canada and all of our nearby neighbors put together could not send us—after using what they need—more than 250,000 cattle without disturbing their own markets, and the bulk of those would have to be fed and finished or sold as inferior beef. So it goes.

In the light of the prices of foreign cattle and of the prices of the meats of other countries in their own markets, whether in competition with our meats or not, it is readily seen that animal flesh has become a costly article of diet.

If one is inclined to compare present prices with those of a number of years ago he must also compare industrial and domestic conditions during the same periods.

The people of the earth have out multiplied

the livestock which are intended to feed them. That fact has increased the consumptive demand by adding more mouths to the table.

Another factor has increased the demand for meats of all kinds. It is the improved condition of the masses. This fact is no better illustrated than in England, where the amount of meat consumed per head of the population is more than double what it was ten years ago and four times as much per capita as it was a quarter of a century ago.

### Consumption Increased

The per capita consumption of meat has largely increased in this country of meat eaters. The industrial conditions which brought about this betterment of the classes have developed in the last three or four years. The increased purchasing power of the masses has been so strongly felt in the meat and provision trades that the slaughter of the world's live stock to cater to the increased hunger of the populace has been nothing short of devastation.

The above may sound like theorizing on social economics, but business has felt the facts in a most unmistakable way. The simplest test is the fact that our slaughtering trade and that of Canada, Australia and South America are out of all proportion to the increase in population during the last ten years.

England has, measurably, a fixed population. In spite of that fact the Briton eats nearly 50 per cent. more meat now than he did a decade ago. This is due to the improved condition of John Bull's folks.

To all of this meat tension must be added the almost total annihilation of the herds of South Africa and the set back given the stock interests of that country. South Africa is eliminated except as an eater. With Great Britain needing every one of her edible animals at home; with Germany trying to bolster her live stock; with Russia's herds unavailable; with the balance of the Continent already seeking relief in a vegetable diet for lack of meat; with South American cattle diseased and rejected of men; with Australian cattle too high and too few and far away, and with Canada, Cuba and Mexico unable to give us many of their combined herds and flocks of possibly 20,000,000 head of live stock among about as many people, the prospects of breaking the live stock market even by the free importation of stock from these quarters are remote. The world is in a zone of high prices, and there seems to be no immediate change for substantial relief.

### NEW BEEF COMPANY

Papers were signed Saturday afternoon whereby the slaughter house of Hauser & Son, in Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, is leased to a company, promoted by Benjamin Sayre, of Orange, N. J., and known as the B. Sayre Western Beef Company. The lease gives the company the privilege of purchase at \$75,000. Contracts have been made with the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the transportation of the cattle from the West direct to the yards in Newark. It is purposed sending agents through the West to purchase cattle from the farmers, and it is stated that the company will at once reduce the price of meat to consumers in Newark and the surrounding country. Ultimately its field may be extended to New York.

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

### CHICAGO

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business May 31, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

	May 31, '02.	May 31, '01.
M. pork, new, mde since Oct. 1, '01 bbls. ....	51,193	62,114
M. pork, mde Oct. 1, '00 to Oct. 1, '01..	2,760	1,308
Mess pork, win. pkd, (old) '99-00.....		
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....	28,074	29,641
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tcs..	45,331	25,388
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '00 to Oct. 1, '01 .....		
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '00 .....		
Other kinds of lard..	9,446	7,339
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs. ....	15,457,151	20,788,086
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs..	40,000	
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	267,757	1,357,760
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs..	4,264,269	1,656,943
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs. ....		
Extra short rib middles .....	3,865,922	6,364,214
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	489,092	197,947
Dry salted shoulders, lbs. ....	569,590	963,071
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs. ....	1,967,450	2,491,514
Sweet pickled hams, lbs. ....	37,284,741	37,583,664
Dry salted bellies, lbs. ....	11,635,359	12,465,254
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. ....	11,637,374	13,172,094
Sw't p'd Calif., or picnic hams, lbs. ....	7,783,094	9,530,768
Sw't pickled Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	2,466,525	2,200,198
Sweet pickled Sk'nnd		

hams, lbs. ....	13,845,610	14,817,047
Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....	11,335,363	14,871,377
Tot'l cut meats, lbs. ....	122,909,906	138,459,937
Average weight of hogs received May, 219; May, 1901, 227; May, 1900, 228.		

### KANSAS CITY

Following were the stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the close of business, May 31, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow:

	May 31, '02.	May 31, '01.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	270	
Other kinds pork, bbls. ....	1,890	5,028
P. S. lard 'contr'ct,' tcs .....	665	3,923
Other kinds lard, tcs..	3,690	7,330
Short rib middles, lbs..	6,642,167	8,519,700
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	754,870	3,617,468
Extra S. C. middles, lbs. ....	2,766,839	8,082,899
Long clear middles, lbs. ....		25,021
Dry salt shoulders, lbs. ....	2,502,751	2,655,180
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	1,975,617	3,527,483
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	848,023	691,166
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	15,111,355	16,974,940
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	3,046,842	6,073,158
S. P. Cal ham, lbs. ....	3,529,264	5,233,417
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	2,826,262	3,451,406
Other cut meat, lbs. ....	4,745,017	9,091,890
Total cut meats, lbs. ....	44,749,007	67,943,728

### LIVE HOGS.

	May, '02.	May, '01.
Received .....	188,344	419,558
Shipped .....	3,847	13,091
Driven out .....	185,776	409,150
Average weight .....	196	210

### SOUTH OMAHA

Following were the provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business May 31, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	May 31, '02.	May 31, '01.
Mess pork, bbls. ....	108	177
Other kinds bbl'd pork..	828	970
P. S. lard 'contract,' tcs .....	1,738	3,392
Other kinds lard, tcs..	1,255	1,957

### STOCKS OF LARD

The following estimates of the stocks of lard June 1 are based upon cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1902, June 1.	1902, June 1.	1901, June 1.	1900, June 1.	1899, June 1.	1898, June 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	11,500	14,700	15,000	29,000	48,000	43,000
Other British ports .....	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	9,000
Hamburg .....	11,000	13,000	3,500	11,500	10,000	5,000
Bremen .....	1,000	1,500	1,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Berlin .....	2,000	2,500	1,500	2,500	3,000	2,000
Baltic ports .....	9,500	9,500	7,500	7,000	9,000	7,000
Amsterdam .....						
Rotterdam .....	3,500	2,500	1,000	3,500	2,500	1,500
Mannheim .....						
Antwerp .....	1,000	1,500	3,000	2,500	6,000	6,000
French ports .....	2,100	2,200	2,500	6,000	5,500	9,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe .....	44,000	51,400	41,000	73,000	98,000	88,000
Afloat in Europe .....	43,000	50,000	66,000	45,000	72,000	90,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	87,000	101,400	107,000	118,000	170,000	178,000
Chicago prime steam.....	45,331	43,378	25,388	90,692	164,222	108,103
Chicago, other kinds.....	9,446	4,614	7,339	14,061	8,983	5,944
E. St. Louis .....	118	130	2,284	11,750	11,052	756
Kansas City .....	4,355	7,186	11,262	9,474	26,610	11,326
Omaha .....	2,993	8,587	5,349	6,202	5,131	2,595
New York .....	8,050	7,169	8,205	15,224	14,002	16,427
Milwaukee .....	790	528	1,947	7,934	10,459	1,348
Cedar Rapids .....	1,959	1,200	2,517	2,232	2,521	3,009
South St. Joseph .....	2,995	2,304	2,096	4,931	8,338	
Total tierces .....	163,634	176,496	173,387	280,500	421,375	328,106

Short rib middles, lbs..	1,295,717	4,427,012
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	456,402	1,238,636
Extra S. C. middles, lbs. ....	4,955,284	4,659,050
Extra S. R. middles, lbs. ....	1,260,331	4,591,674
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	20,791	7,687
Dry salt shoulders, lbs..	867,873	738,365
S. P. shoulders, lbs. ....	823,152	1,139,687
S. P. hams, lbs. ....	12,668,759	14,396,395
D. S. bellies, lbs. ....	3,407,048	3,385,353
S. P. bellies, lbs. ....	2,710,976	3,309,607
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	3,189,442	3,502,334
S. P. skinned hams, lbs. ....	4,403,424	4,602,463
Other cut meats, lbs. ....	4,466,046	2,353,807

Total cut meats, lbs. 40,025,424 48,352,070

### LIVE HOGS.

	May, '02.	May, '01.
Received .....	222,246	249,813
Shipped .....	33,610	2,480
Driven out .....	189,561	247,100
Average weight .....	230	247

### MILWAUKEE

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business May 31, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	May 31 1902.	May 31 1901.
Mess pork, winter pack- ed (new) bbls. ....	13,834	\$5,825
Mess pork, winter pack- ed (old) bbls. ....	565	
Mess pork, winter pack- ed, bbls. ....		1,509
Other kinds of barreled pork .....	2,689	2,080
Prime steam lard, con- tract, tcs. ....	175	1,146
Other kinds of lard, tcs. ....	615	801
Short rib middles, lbs..	427,466	1,718,431
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	354,493	176,238
Short clear middles, lbs. ....	12,940	557,349
Extra short clear mid- dles, lbs. ....	222,368	150,949
Long clear middles, lbs. ....	6,602	14,650
Dry, salted shoulders, lbs. ....	91,901	160,928
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs. ....	169,450	189,700
Sweet pickled hams, lbs. ....	1,632,935	3,118,600
Dry salted bellies, lbs. ....	1,730,063	1,579,818
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs. ....	726,360	229,995
Sweet pickled Calif. or picnic hams, lbs. ....	377,900	477,615
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs. ....	259,300	586,100
Other cuts of meats, lbs. ....	2,654,050	3,779,939

### REDUCTION IN RATE

The United States Supreme Court decided the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company and others, involving the right of the commission to reduce the terminal rate made by the railroads in Chicago on cars containing livestock. The opinion was presented by Justice White and affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which refused to carry into effect the order of the commission reducing the rate from \$2 to \$1 per car.

### KOSHER PACKING CO.

A stock company will be formed among the Jewish residents for the purpose of handling kosher meat in Syracuse, N. Y. The capital will be \$6,000. The company will be formed through the Consolidated Kosher Meat Association and will be under the direction of Joseph N. Rosenberg, supported by the new Congregation Beth-Israel.

## GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN MACHINE

It is indeed a great pleasure to any one who studies and strives during his business career to make the best, and whose goods when examined by the best experts of the world, are awarded the highest prize. This is the case with the John E. Smith's Sons' Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., who have made it their life study to manufacture meat cutters and choppers. Since 1868 this firm has manufactured choppers and cutters. These machines are known the world over. The words "Buffalo Cutter or Chopper" is known to every butcher in the world where sausage is made, and when such a machine is bought they know they have the best. The reason for this is simply because they have always manufactured a machine that was superior to any other, and butchers want the best. Sausage makers owe a great deal to this firm for making machines to cut down expenses. Their latest Buffalo Silent Meat Cutter cuts and mixes a batch of meat fine in three to five minutes. Some of the largest firms in this country who have had from 25 to 30 different machines do their work, now do the same amount of work in the same time with one-fifth of that number of Buffalo Silent Cutters. John E. Smith's Sons' Co. are the largest exclusive meat cutter manufacturers in the world. Their choppers and cutters have carried away the first prize in every country of the world where they have been put on exhibition.

Word has just been received from Guben, Germany, that their "World's Greatest Meat Cutter," the "Buffalo Silent," was awarded a gold medal in competition with the German sausage machine manufacturers. In such a sausage country as Germany it is indeed a great credit to the American manufacturer, particularly so as there are fourteen different kinds of meat cutters made in Germany. The gold medal was hotly contested for. Machines were tested by experts with and without meat, their general construction, material used and convenience to operate the machine, were critically taken into consideration, but the man John E. Smith's Sons' Co. sent with their cutter convinced the Jury of Awards that their machine was far superior in every respect. The result was that this firm was awarded the gold

medal, the highest prize ever obtained for meat cutters. We extend our congratulations to John E. Smith's Sons' Co.

## OPPOSED TO GERMAN EDICT

U. S. Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, stationed at Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner, through the Department of State:

Last week the German manufacturers and dealers interested in provisions held a meeting at Berlin. Dr. Kayser, the manager of the Association of German Manufacturers of Life Necessaries, declared that the order of Feb. 18, 1902, signifies an action which is hurtful to German goods in the world's markets as also to the consumers.

Professor Liebreich then discussed the general meaning of preserving methods. He warned against the attempts of interested parties to force the adoption of so-called hygienic measures. Nowadays, he said, the decisions of the Imperial Sanitary Bureau form the basis of such measures, but if these are accepted as irreversible facts, then all science and research would stop.

Borax, when properly used, is harmless. Similar objections can be made to every new invention. The former opposition against coloring peas and beans by means of copper has died out. Excess in anything is injurious, also in the use of salt, pepper, and other substances. The human body is able to eliminate even injurious substances if taken in small quantity.

The official expert for the courts at law, Dr. Jeserich, coincided with the views pronounced by Dr. Gerlach (of Wiesbaden), on boracic acid and salts which, he claimed, can be used with perfect safety, no proof to the contrary ever having been shown.

Dr. Jeserich says no reliance can be placed on the experiments made on dogs by the Sanitary Bureau. Finally, the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The order of the Federal Diet prohibiting the use of boracic salts and acid for preserving provisions is not justified or sustained by scientific reasons."

The above is translated from an article

which appeared in the "Kolnische Volkszeitung."

## CANADIAN CATTLE PROSPECTS

Correspondence from Winnipeg, Man., says: H. A. Mullins, M.P.P., went East on an extended trip. He had been home from the West only a few days and reported excellent prospects for a large cattle trade with the old country. The extent of this trade, however, will depend largely on the action of the Imperial government regarding Argentine cattle. The embargo which was placed on stock from that republic two years ago on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth diseases destroyed its market and as a consequence it has at present an immense quantity of superfluous stock. If this is allowed into the British market the market will be glutted. An effort is now being made to have that embargo removed and it is generally believed that the effort will be successful. Asked as to the prospects of the embargo on Canadian cattle being removed also Mr. Mullins replied that so long as Joseph Chamberlain was secretary of the colonies the embargo would remain. Mr. Mullins says that ranch cattle are looking well this spring; they had wintered well, and being in good health, are feeding splendidly. A hundred and forty head of cattle went through en route for Birkenhead, England. These cattle were raised in the West without extra feed whatever and afford a splendid example of the fitness of the Northwest for the raising of cattle. This is the second shipment that has gone through this year. The large meat houses here are complaining about the scarcity of beef cattle and hogs.

## OLEOMARGINE DECISION

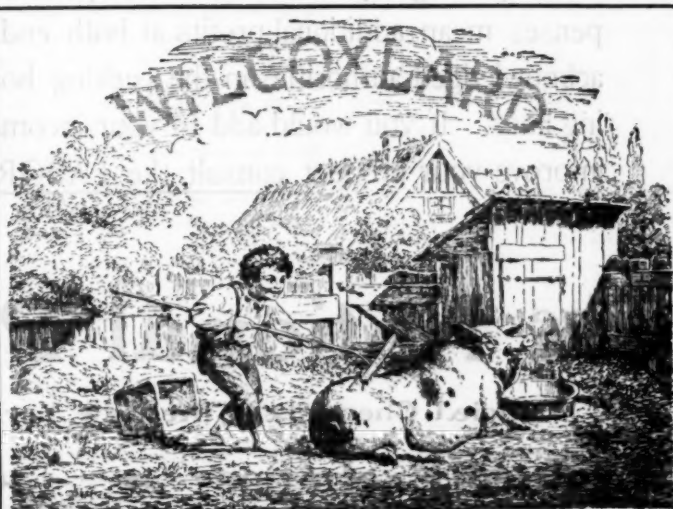
Washington, June 5.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that manufacturers of oleomargarine may store the product of their factories, after the tax is paid thereon, in cold storage or other warehouses away from their factory premises, and make deliveries from such warehouses, provided the sales are completed at the factory in accordance with existing regulations, and such deliveries can be made by manufacturers who shall have renewed their qualification as such after July 1.

**The W. J. WILCOX**  
**Lard and Refining Co.**

**New York,**  
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**Pure Refined Lard**



# STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY

## Churners of High Grade Butterine

and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

GENERAL OFFICES

LANGDON, D. C.

## Profits in Details

COMMERCIAL Chemistry is constantly improving rendering and bleaching operations. Better product and reduced operating expenses mean additional profits at both ends. - Our chemical experts are acknowledged authorities in the packing house, cottonseed and rendering lines. If you would add to your income, reduce your expenses and improve your product consult the LABORATORY DEPARTMENT of

## The National Provisioner

Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange

Produce Exchange New York

## LOSS TO PACKERS

BY PROF. H. M. COTTRELL.

Of the Manhattan, Kansas, Experiment Station.

The papers are filled with columns of matter in regard to the "Beef Trust." A statement in regard to the actual cost of making beef may be of interest.

This college last winter fattened six steers for the purpose of having a slaughter test made, in regard to the quality in beef, for our students. It required 947 lbs. of grain for each 100 lbs. of gain made while fattening these steers. The usual average is 1,000 lbs. of grain for 100 lbs. of gain and 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of grain is not uncommon. This shows that these steers were fattened with less grain than is used by the average feeder. The grain was purchased in Manhattan at current market prices.

At the close of the feeding, Mr. George Washington, Manhattan, an extensive feeder and shipper, estimated the market value of each steer. Mr. John Gosling, Kansas City, and Mr. Charles Anthony, head cutter for A. Webber, estimated the wholesale selling price of the dressed carcasses at Kansas City. The cost per cwt. and the valuations made on the finished animals and the carcasses are as follows:

Grade—	Cost per 100 lbs.	Value at finish 100 lbs. live weight.	Value of dressed carcass per lb.
Shorthorn .....	\$3.75	\$6.40	\$0.08 1/2
Angus .....	3.75	6.25	.07 1/2
Jersey .....	2.85	6.00	.08
Holstein .....	3.25	5.50	.07 1/4
Red scrub .....	3.25	5.75	.07 1/2
Spotted scrub .....	3.25	5.75	.07

The value per 100 lbs. live weight as placed by Mr. Washington on the six steers was regarded by well informed stockmen who saw the animals as a conservative price, and many thought that the steers would bring 20 to 50c. per cwt. above Mr. Washington's estimate. Several butchers examined the dressed carcasses and they considered that Mr. Gosling and Mr. Anthony had made an accurate estimate of the carcasses as based on prices of Kansas City packers. If these valuations on the live animals and on the carcasses were correct, we have the following showing:

Grade.	Value when fattened .....	Value of the dressed carcass .....	Loss to the slaughterer .....
Shorthorn .....	\$91.90	\$77.52	\$14.38
Angus .....	73.13	55.13	18.00
Jersey .....	72.00	57.00	15.00
Holstein .....	71.34	59.99	11.35
Red scrub .....	85.50	66.75	18.75
Spotted scrub .....	78.78	57.26	21.52

These facts make creditable the statements often made by persons connected with the great packing houses that every dressed carcass sold from a packing house is sold for less than is paid for the live animal that furnishes the carcass. They also show the remarkable utilization of the offal and by-products of slaughtering that enables the packing house to make up the loss on carcass, pay running expenses and make profits.

The steers were fed corn and corn chop, which cost the college an average of \$1.30 per 100 lbs., and alfalfa hay, which cost \$10

per ton. The cost of feed, cost of steers at beginning, value of steers when fattened, and loss in feeding are as follows:

Grade.	Cost of corn eaten .....	Cost of hay eaten .....	Total cost of feed .....	Cost of steers at beginning .....	Cost of steers when fattened .....	Value of live steers when fattened .....	Value of feeder .....
Shorthorn .....	\$38.62	\$21.59	\$60.21	\$39.04	\$99.25	\$91.90	\$7.35
Angus .....	32.79	14.56	47.35	33.08	80.43	73.13	7.30
Jersey .....	32.58	20.84	53.42	24.57	77.99	72.00	5.39
Holstein .....	33.54	20.86	54.40	28.80	83.20	71.34	11.86
Red scrub .....	33.51	21.34	54.85	34.19	89.04	85.50	3.54
Spotted scrub .....	31.92	21.20	53.12	34.58	87.70	78.78	8.92
Total loss .....							\$44.36
Average loss per steer .....							7.39

The prices at which the steers were valued when ready for the market were high, but the unusual high cost of feed caused a loss in feeding every steer. These statements show plainly why the man who buys the meat for his table has to pay high prices when the feed costs so much.

Fortunately for the college, we had hogs following the steers to pick up the droppings. For reasons not connected with this test it was necessary to change the hogs frequently and vary the number so that no accurate account could be kept of the gains of the hogs. We greatly regret this. Work in previous feedings show 200 lbs. of pork per steer for seven months feeding, and it is probable that more pork was made in this feeding. The hogs therefore covered the loss on the steers and left a balance for labor and profit.

The cost of feed for each 100 lbs. of gain was as follows:

Shorthorn, \$15.41; Angus, \$17.31; Jersey, \$15.16; Holstein, \$15.16; Red Scrub, \$14.15; Spotted Scrub, \$17.02; average, \$15.70.

The largest corn crib in the world is located near this college on the feeding grounds of Mr. C. P. Dewey. This crib is 850 feet in length and holds over 300,000 bushels of corn. A few years ago this crib was filled with corn at a cost of 13 to 15 cents a bushel, and this corn was used in fattening steers. Beef was cheap then and consumers were happy. This year corn has cost 70 cents a bushel in Manhattan—from five to six times as much as it did when beef sold at a low price. Alfalfa hay, the chief roughness fed in this section, with corn, in fattening steers, has cost from \$10 to \$12 a ton. When corn was cheap alfalfa hay sold at \$2.50 to \$3 per ton. With the feed which makes beef costing from four to five times as much as it did when a few years ago beef was cheap, is it any wonder that steak costs more? The fact is, that beef has not increased nearly so much in price in proportion as has the feed which makes the beef.

The writer knows nothing about the profits of the packer, but he does know that since feed has risen so high few feeders have made anything, and many have lost heavily in fattening steers. The high prices of beef prevalent a few weeks ago were barely sufficient to cover the cost of production. The recent agitation and the reduction in consumption of meat has lowered the price, and will cause added losses to almost every feeder in the West.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Vassar Leather Co., Wilmington, Del., will erect a plant.

The Old Newburg Fertilizer Co., Cleveland, O., has been dissolved.

The San Diego Cannery, San Diego, Cal.,

will erect a plant with capacity of 10,000 cans per day.

C. M. Warner, Syracuse, N. Y., is reported to have organized a company to build a \$3,000,000 glucose plant at Waukegan, Ill.

The California Leather Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by J. C. Rued, T. S. Molley and others.

The G. H. Hammond Co. will increase facilities of Boise City, Ida., branch.

The Harral Soap Co., New York, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by W. W. Harral, J. E. C. Harral and P. C. Clark.

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended May 31, 1902, with a comparative summary:

	May 31, '02 Week	May 31, '02 Week	Nov. 1, '01 to May 31, '02
PORK, BARRELS.			
U. Kingdom.....	1,020	1,079	37,126
Continent .....	154	375	19,022
So. & C. Am.....	128	1,072	8,285
West Indies.....	590	1,538	28,322
B. N. A. Col.....	.....	47	2,508
Other countries.....	81	23	754
Totals .....	1,973	4,134	96,017

## BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	8,926,044	14,565,549	358,952,221
Continent .....	656,935	1,780,838	48,220,373
So. & C. Am.....	22,575	70,656	3,981,668
West Indies.....	171,150	227,656	5,490,673
B. N. A. Col.....	.....	2,000	49,814
Other countries.....	46,575	1,200	435,175
Totals .....	9,823,269	16,647,899	417,149,724

## LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	3,727,043	6,520,312	151,169,468
Continent .....	1,836,225	3,817,512	162,186,095
So. & C. Am.....	129,645	131,775	12,684,880
West Indies.....	438,280	375,350	12,312,345
B. N. A. Col.....	.....	11,520	79,134
Other countries.....	6,160	9,050	1,724,730
Totals .....	6,137,353	10,865,519	340,156,652

## RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, lbs.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York.....	1,139	4,339,300	3,337,970
Boston .....	133	1,208,850	711,875
Portland, Me.....	.....	1,286,250	572,300
Phila., Pa.....	250	1,279,497	336,754
Baltimore .....	423	28,900	.....
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News.....	.....	11,375	335,397
New Orleans.....	28	12,975	263,825
Montreal .....	.....	1,474,947	335,987
St. John, N. B.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile .....	.....	91,175	110,350

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901 to Nov. 1, 1900, to May 31, 1902, June 1, 1901.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds...	19,203,400	25,243,200 6,139,800
Bacon & Hams, pounds.....	417,149,724	469,958,054 52,808,330
Lard, pounds.....	340,156,652	362,669,810 22,513,158

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

## Provisions

Hog receipts continued liberal; their prices were about 5c. lower. The products were at the opening easy and about 2 points lower, followed by small fluctuations at times stronger, with slackened speculation. Indeed, the positions for not only hog products but for all associated commodities show great caution on the part of buyers and want of faith over current prices generally. In New York mess pork \$18.25@18.75; Western steam lard, about 10.50. Sales of 30,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 10 for 10, 12 and 14 lbs. average, and 10½ for smoking.

## Cottonseed Oil

Dullness continues; therefore an unsettled market and some depression. In New York, prime summer yellow at 45 bid for June and 45½ asked, but only small lots wanted. It is a held line of prices, and any pressure to sell would give buyers a decided advantage. At New Orleans a decline of 1c.; good off yellow has been sold there at 42 for 1,500 bbls., and further offered at 42, with prime yellow offered there at 43½. New crude for the fall deliveries, while it has been sold at 30 in Texas, is held up to 32, and in the Southeast offered at 33. Hull (England) has declined 7½d. for the week.

## Tallow

Has declined ¼, with city, hhds., now offered at 6%, and 200 hhds. sold at 6%. There is hardly demand except to cover some short sales. The soap buyers are very indifferent. The weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds. city were made at 6%.

## Oleo Stearine

Sales at Missouri River points at 13%. New York quotes 13¼ as a trading basis, although to 13½ is asked, and Chicago, 13¼. Quiet but held rather firmly.

## LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The fertilizing plant of Joseph McCallum & Co., Dayton, O., was damaged by fire.

The Alliance Fertilizer Co., Youngstown, O., has purchased the Geoppinger rendering works.

The plant of the West Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb., may be reopened.

The tannery of John Schauwecker, Parkersburg, W. Va., was burned.

## SMALLER COTTON OIL DIVIDEND

It is rumored that the Continental Cotton Oil Company will pay a smaller or no dividend on its common stock this year. The short cotton crop reduced the company's earnings.

## PECULIAR DECISION

The Supreme Court of Minnesota held, in the recent case of Holden vs. O'Brien, that sections 6510 to 6513 of the Penal Code of that State do not prohibit the casual execution and delivery of promissory notes or contracts on Sunday.

## STRIKE SETTLED

The strike of the Chicago teamsters has been settled. A fair compromise, satisfactory to both parties, was made.

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## NEW STOCK CAR

A newly patented stock car stationed on a side track near the Union depot at Kansas City recently, was inspected by many railroad men and stockmen, nearly all of whom professed to be greatly pleased with the new invention. The car is the property of the Adamson Stock Car Company and is in charge of F. G. Pay, who was for nine years connected with the Consolidated Cattle Car Company. A feature of the new car, which is claimed as one of its best points, is that it is laid on springs, thus obviating in a large measure the constant jarring to which stock is subjected, and springs are placed at the ends of the cars to do away with the jolts occasioned by sudden starts and stops. The friends of the new invention assert that the car will carry stock to the required destination in much better condition than with the old-style cars, and they have arranged a test to prove their claim. Tuesday the car will be started to New York with a load of cattle. One of the old-style cars will be started at the same time. Before leaving, the stock in each car will be weighed, and their general condition noted, and a comparison will be made when New York is reached.

## PUEBLO STOCKYARDS

Graders are at work preparing the grounds for construction of extensive stockyards about to be established by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, at Pueblo, Colo. H. Weinzel, one of the company's engineers, is overseeing the work. An eligible tract of 40 acres was secured very near the place where five railroads cross or pass, and additional land will be obtained. Large pens and sheds will be made and a commodious office building erected. It is understood that packing houses will follow, but the arrangements for these are not far enough along to be made public. Livestock business from a vast territory to the south and west will be accommodated by the new plant. It will be influential in diverting cattle traffic to St. Louis and Kansas City.

## GAME FROM DAWSON

A new game supply for the United States has been provided by the Pacific Cold Storage Company of Tacoma, which is shipping \$200,000 worth of cattle, frozen beef, mutton and poultry to Yukon points. The largest part of the shipments are carried from Tacoma to St. Michael in refrigerator steamers, and there transferred to two refrigerator steamers operated by the company on the Yukon River. Last year and the previous year the company installed cold and warm storage plants at Nome, Rampart, Eagle and Dawson. During last winter game was very plentiful in the Yukon coun-

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

try—so plentiful that the miners became sick of jackrabbits, moose, caribou and ptarmigan, paying high prices for beef and poultry in preference to them. The company's Dawson manager came to the conclusion that the Eastern cities of the United States would pay handsomely for this wild game which was going to waste in the Dawson market. He accordingly purchased all the moose, caribou and ptarmigan he could buy and filled up the company's storage plant. This week a cargo of game was loaded on the company's refrigerator steamer and will be taken to St. Michael, and there transferred to another steamer from Tacoma for shipment East.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

## MAY 31.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	10,000	1,000
Kansas City	50	2,000	...
Omaha	25	7,000	500
St. Louis	10	1,500	...

## JUNE 2.

Chicago	7,500	40,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,000	2,500
Omaha	5,000	5,000	3,000
St. Louis	5,000	3,000	2,000

## JUNE 3.

Chicago	2,500	24,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	2,800	16,000	1,500
St. Louis	5,500	7,000	2,000

## JUNE 4.

Chicago	11,000	35,000	17,000
Kansas City	5,000	13,000	4,000
Omaha	3,500	9,000	2,000
St. Louis	4,500	5,000	2,500

## June 5.

Chicago	10,000	135,000	13,000
Kansas City	4,000	13,000	5,000
Omaha	2,000	9,000	1,500
St. Louis	...	...	...

## JUNE 6.

Chicago	2,500	34,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,000	2,000
South Omaha	800	11,000	...
St. Louis	500	3,000	1,500

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## **The NATIONAL PROVISIONER**

### **NEW YORK AND CHICAGO**

#### **PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The end of the long and disastrous Boer war is at hand. It concludes on terms which would have been far from satisfactory to either of the belligerents in the first stages of the contest.

This Boer war has been an aggravating affair to commerce in general, and there will be genuine pleasure in trade circles when business can resume its normal state in South Africa. King Edward's crown will sit more easily for it and Britons have reason for their wild delight.

The fact that one or two more national flags are wiped from the arena and a few less of diplomats are seen at courts or are needed at courts now extinct may interest statecraft, but it has no interest for the heart of cold-blooded business, which expects, so far as the United States is concerned, to ship more goods to the Transvaal than formerly when that territory was under Dutch and other influence. Trade takes a business view of peace.

The first problem now is to feed the people in South Africa. As the United States produces the cheapest and the best foods we expect to do much of the catering. One of the terms of surrender provides for a large sum of money for restocking the devastated country above the Vaal River. In three years the contending armies have foraged upon this area and cleaned it of all food supplies. When the intrusion of army rations has stopped, the extent of the ravishment will be better known.

Peace in South Africa makes mankind and trade happy. It should do so. Under peace and during its immediate resuscitation the new British Colony down there offers a rich field to the packer, and to the cold storage, ice machine, electrical and machinery industries. Commerce will feel a nudge in that direction.

The Boer Republics are dead. Their requiem is in the terms of peace. Sentiment must now pass.

#### **A NEW FLAG GREET'S COMMERCE**

A new flag greets commerce and receives the salutes of the nations. Cuba is free. The United States is the only country in history which has won independence for a coveted territory and turned over to it absolute sovereignty and the reins of self-government. The remarkable fact, however, is to be noted in passing, that at the coronation of the King of Spain, the defeated foe, the representative of this country was given the post of honor, but at the inauguration of Cuba's first president the American flag was hissed. The latter act

was, doubtless, that of soreheads and malcontents, probably of Spaniards themselves.

Cuba will prosper, and her upbuilding offers us a field for trade. After prosperity will most likely come rebellions unless we by advice and reciprocity help Cuba to build well.

#### **THE WEST'S HOPE IN RECENT RAINS**

The extensive rains which have fallen over most of the West mean much for the agricultural and live stock interests there. Its influence on the corn belt and the meat situation should be favorable. A large corn crop is now needed to cheapen many necessities of life. If the farmer can reap a larger harvest per acre he can afford to sell his crop at less per bushel. This factor in the market would have a salutary and far reaching effect.

The livestock situation has been improved by the rains. The Spring was late to start with. The grasses will now jump forth under warmer suns and afford grassers that range forage which is necessary to round them into condition for the late July and August markets. Livestock in many parts of the West are backward in Spring condition though they passed the Winter above average condition. Cattle needed water. The rains have, therefore, set crops and stock growing and filling for the future markets. Unless some severe dry spell gives Western agriculture a setback the Fall of the year should see somewhat lower priced finished beefs. Prices seem to look high, even for good grassers, this Summer.

#### **HIGH TIDE TRADING**

The market rules high in all oils and soap stocks, and its tone is fairly strong. This is not due so much to any extra foreign demand as it is to the general demand assisted by the rise in all articles of consumption.

It is gratifying to note that our market abroad has improved both in tone and price in spite of the disposition of continental manufacturers to use substitute oils in making their goods. The consumer evidently has insisted upon the uniformity of the product produced.

Our home markets have responded in a general way to the higher plane of prices, because the consumer has felt that there was no immediate prospect of lower prices and, therefore, a postponement of trading would simply mean a still higher market. It is to be hoped that the elasticity of the trading situation will be equal to a sustained condition like the present and that the money market will not fail at any time during the severe tension of the present high and still rising tide of trading. There seems to be no immediate cause for fear in this respect nor at any time unless over speculation or some extraneous cause paralyzes the market. The situation at this time seems well in hand.

#### **RENOVATED BUTTER CAUGHT**

The renovated, reworked or process butter people are getting a taste of their own medicine. The recently passed oleomargarine act hits them square in the face. Now they wish the Secretary of the Treasury to give a ruling which will explain the adulterated butter clauses of the law out of the way so that they can continue to fool the unwary with their mongrel product. In the meantime the renovated butter people are having an awkward time explaining the process by which cows get flour, glucose and other extraneous dairy ingredients into this product of theirs.

If the Secretary of the Treasury will nail all adulterated butter to the cross and the other departments of the Government will join in the hue and cry it will be found that some of the other butters will be caught in the adulterated butter drag net.

The process butter people, like doctors, do not care to take their own medicine.

The protests of the produce dealers to Secretary Shaw are hollow and flimsy. It is trade babyism of the first water, and must be indulged in because Mr. Shaw is from Iowa. That may not mean that butter has a cinch on the Treasury.

#### **TO ENFORCE CAN STAMPING**

The stamping of cans so as to show the date of packing of the contents is being urged in New Jersey and in the State of New York. A bill looking to this is now before the Legislature of the latter State.

There is no doubt that careless can-making and over-hasty, careless canning have largely influenced those who are moving in this matter. If factories—especially fish canning, vegetable and fruit canning factories—for commercial reasons, insist on careless canning and on imperfect methods, which cause their goods to deteriorate within themselves in the course of time, they must expect a reaction against them in the nature of such things as can stamping and other restrictive measures.

The bill now before the New York Legislature

Prohibits the canning or packing of meats or fish in any can or receptacle unless such can or receptacle has stamped thereon the day, month and year when such meats or fish were packed or canned, and also prohibits any person or corporation exposing for sale or causing to be exposed for sale, any such canned or packed meats or fish, unless the can or receptacle containing the same is stamped as herein required. Makes it a misdemeanor for a violation of this act.

This measure is known as Assembly Bill Int. No. 590, and was introduced by Mr. McKeown. Canned foods of the fish, fruit and vegetable class are now so doctored and chemicalized that it is no wonder the dealer or the consumer has finally brought their degeneracy to the attention of the legislator.

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## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### CAUSE AND EFFECT

It is no uncommon thing for a tanner to have occasionally a lot of leather come through a little off in quality. This happens even to tanners of long experience. Sometimes skins handle flat and tinny; other times they are stretchy and spongy; occasionally the grain is rough and raised, and often colored leather is streaked, faded, or uneven in shade. Glazed leather frequently shows dull and gray spots. Many times when these things occur it is hard to tell what caused the defect. Any one who knows anything at all about leather knows that something is wrong; but not every one can tell where the mischief was done. They can see the defect, but cannot tell the cause.

When the leather is defective in quality something produced the condition, and no intelligent leather worker should blame luck for it. For any effect there is a direct cause produced by carelessness, ignorance or abuse. Raw hides and skins are very sensitive articles to deal with, and much caution and judgment must be exercised in manipulating them to produce therefrom good saleable leather. And even after tanning, when the most critical periods are past, wrong methods of currying or carelessness often ruin what would otherwise be good leather. A few leather defects and the causes that produce them will be considered in this article.

When leather is stretchy and spongy: This condition is caused by the skins having been limed too much, or having been given too much grease or fat-liquor. Tanners do not, as a rule, lime their skins as long as they did years ago. When sulphide of sodium is used it is not necessary to lime long. Neither is it necessary to use any strong limes. A raw skin is largely composed of gelatine with a fibrous structure. Lime tends to burst up this fibrous structure by swelling the skin. Where heavy liming is resorted to, especially in the case of calfskins, it not only removes the corioli or perishable animal matter of the skin, commonly called "scud," but it also removes the gelatine of the skin: the result is open, hungry, spongy leather with a corresponding reduction in weight and substance. Low liming is the rationale of close, fine textured skins. It is not desirable to swell the fiber of a skin in liming beyond the point necessary to accomplish dissolution of the animal matter. Anything beyond that means deterioration in the quality of the leather. Nothing that the tanner can do afterwards will repair the mischief done by overliming.

Weak, clean limes and only a few days' liming: For light skins, calf, goat, sheep, etc., from four to six days is the proper procedure. Vegetable tanned leather requires a good deal of grease. Chrome tanned leather does not require nor will it carry as much grease as bark-tanned leather. It is very important, therefore, for a tanner to know just how much grease to give his leather. Not enough will cause the leather to be brittle and papery; too much will make it flabby and spongy. Neither will leather carrying too much grease finish nicely. It is almost impossible to glaze it. It cannot be soft-boarded, and can only be used as inferior leather.

When glazed leather is dull and gray in spots: This is caused by too much oil having been applied when the skins were oiled off and the oil not having been spread evenly over the skin. It is also caused, as hinted above, by too much fat-liquor.

When leather has a disagreeable odor, it indicates that a low grade oil was used. Neats-foot oil is much used on chrome leather, and, being an animal oil, is prone to decomposition. Nothing but the highest refined and lowest test oil should be used. Cheap oil often gives as good results as good oil, so far as softness is concerned, but always at the expense of some other quality.

When leather is hard and tinny: This effect is caused either by the skins not having been sufficiently limed, not thoroughly tanned, or not having been given enough fat-liquor. An intelligent tanner must be able to judge his

work under all circumstances. If the stock is not limed enough the result will be flat and tinny leather.

When the two-bath chrome process is used, and the chromic acid of the first bath does not penetrate through every fiber, and the sulphurous acid of the second bath does not completely reduce the chromic acid to chromic oxide, the result will be stiff and papery leather.

If the one-bath process is used and the tanning liquor does not thoroughly penetrate the skins, and the skins consequently do not get completely tanned, the same effects will occur. It is very essential that the skins be thoroughly tanned and no raw material left through the center. There is no economy in the tanner saving a few cents on a dozen skins when tanning and losing dollars on his leather. Plenty of salt should be used in the tanning bath. Salt plumps the skins, keeps them open and soft, and prevents the grain from drawing or puckering under the astringent effects of the chrome liquor. It is not necessary to first pickle the skins in alum and salt. Just as good leather can be made without doing this if lots of salt is used in the tanning bath. The alum is only wasted, as it is all washed out before the leather is dried out. The use of too strong liquors tends to make tender leather besides increasing the cost.

The object of fat-liquoring is to lubricate the fibers of the leather, thus, by making it soft and pliable, increasing its strength and wearing qualities. When the leather is not sufficiently lubricated the fibers, being dry and harsh, grate on each other, and the constant friction causes the leather to crack and to wear out.

When leather, after having proper care in tanning and fat-liquoring is flat and tinny, it has either not been sufficiently limed or has been drenched too much, or, if some unreliable brand of sulphide of sodium was used, has been burnt into it and substance destroyed.

When the grain of leather is coarse, rough or raised: A number of causes will produce this result—if the salt was not all gotten out before unhairing, or the drench used too strong, too hot, or used too long, or the skins washed too long into paddle wheels. All salt should be gotten out of the skins before unhairing. This has much to do with producing clean, bright-looking stock.

The drenching or puering is a very important part of the beamhouse work, and calls for much judgment on the part of the operator. The temperature of the drench should never be over 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the skins

need to be carefully watched. Manures should be used only by the most skillful and careful. Their use is very risky and unpleasant. The bran drench is good, but requires close watching. Lactic acid is safe and simple to use, although it does not give quite as soft a grain. Some tanners who have wheels and can handle their skins promptly drench with warm borax water, not over 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and they do not drum their skins longer than ten minutes.

(To be continued.)

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

#### Pickling of Pork, Etc.

G. B., PATCHOGUE, L. I.—The practice of curing pork cuts in the same receptacle as beef products is never carried out in the practice of the average packer, as it does not produce good or uniform results. You might save an occasional piece of pork product by treating in the manner you describe, but you must not expect by so doing to obtain results equal to the regulation way of curing beef and pork products separately.

#### Yellow Washing Hams, Etc.

C. & G., ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Although yellow washing of hams and bacon has gone pretty nearly out of style, you can make your wash by using barytes, chrome yellow, glue flour and water. The modern method of curing for smoked meats is to canvass them, first wrapping them in parchment paper. Smoked sausages in warm weather should be treated with a harmless, easily removable coating which will effectually prevent shrinkage in transit, moulding and sweating.

#### Hog Casings

C. M., STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—Casings are soaked for two days—one day in cold water and one day in warm pickle—after which allow to ferment as long as two days. They are then put through warm water to the machine, after which they are cleaned by hand and inspected for cuts. They are well rubbed in fine salt and packed in bins for three or four days, or perhaps a week, if convenient. They may then be removed, all the salt shaken out, and re-rubbed in very fine salt and packed in barrels or kegs in bunches of about four pounds each. Casings will carry easily thirty per cent. of salt without having any such appearance. Fair hogs will yield about a quarter of a pound cured casings, free of salt. It is usually figured that an average run of hogs will yield a pound of casings per four hogs.



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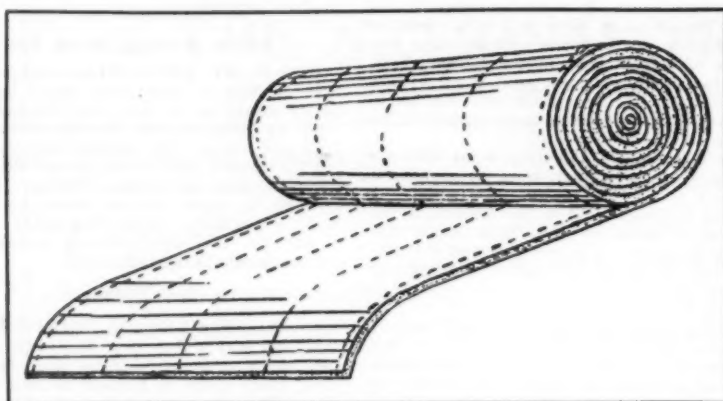
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Since receiving the above letter, they have placed with us additional orders for three hundred cars. If you wish we will tell you who these people are, and send you a copy of their letter in full, showing how the tests were made, etc.

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## FLORIDA CENSUS

The farms of Florida, June 1, 1900, numbered 40,814, and had a value of \$40,799,838. Of this amount \$9,976,822, or 24.5 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$30,823,016, or 75.5 per cent., the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$1,963,210, and that of livestock was \$11,166,016. These values, added to that of farms, give \$53,929,064, the "total value of farm property."

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry and bees, including animals sold or slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of all such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$18,309,104, of which amount \$4,810,524, or 26.3 per cent., represents the value of animal products, and \$13,498,580, or 73.7 per cent., the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that reported for 1889 by \$6,222,774, or 51.5 per cent. A large part of this apparent increase doubtless is due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900 than in 1890.

The number of animals on farms June 1, 1900, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 138,393, value \$586,919; steers, (1 and under 2) 67,292, value \$405,500; steers (2 and under 3) 46,731, value \$404,300; steers (3 and over) 44,516, value \$556,313; bulls (1 and over) 19,342, value \$198,998; lambs (under 1) 21,811, value \$32,433; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 55,881, value \$109,136; sheep, (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 46,826, value \$97,692; swine (all ages) 464,277, value \$702,827.

The total value of all livestock on farms, June 1, 1900, was \$11,166,016. Of this amount 9.4 per cent. represents the value of dairy cows; 47.4 per cent., that of other neat cattle; 20.5 per cent., that of horses; 9.6 per cent., that of mules; 6.3 per cent., that of swine; 2.2 per cent., that of sheep; and 4.6 per cent., that of all other livestock.

Of the total value of the products of the poultry business in 1899, 50.9 per cent represents the value of fowls raised, and 49.1 per cent., that of eggs produced. The number of dozens of eggs reported in 1900 was 51.1 per cent. greater than that reported in 1890.

With the exception of ten years from 1860 to 1870, the production of wool has increased with each decade for half a century. The gain for the last decade was 50.4 per cent. The tenth census, which was the first to report the number of fleeces shorn, showed 56,861, having a total weight of 162,810 pounds. In 1899 the number of fleeces shorn was 109,821, and the aggregate weight, 333,898 pounds. The average weight of fleeces was practically the same in 1879 and 1899, being approximately 3 pounds. Wool was reported in all counties except Brevard, Dade and Lee.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

The annual report of Secretary Robert Gibson, of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at the annual meeting in Galveston, June 3, 4 and 5, was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: This, our 8th annual meeting finds us assembled once more in the historic city of Galveston, where

only a few months ago all was sadness and distress in which we all with the balance of the world shared, but to-day we find her "Phoenix like" arisen from, and above her troubles and again assuming her place amongst the first seaport cities of the world, and with outstretched hands welcoming her friends, the Cotton Seed Crushers, to her generous hospitality.

Our association, I am proud to say, has much to be thankful for, having since our last annual meeting passed through another year of success, attested to by an increase of over fifty members and a healthier balance in our treasury, and I do hope proportionally beneficial not only to our own members, but as well to every crusher in the South and all others interested in our industry.

Our rules and regulations for the conduct of business, settlement of differences, and other details have been so greatly improved that we may reasonably hope with the work done at this meeting they will be so perfected that all troubles of a serious nature may be avoided, or at any rate that rules may be provided for their settlement on a prompt and satisfactory basis through your arbitration committee. The work we have done in arbitrations this year we will not undertake to enumerate; sufficient to say, it has been very considerable with few complaints from the contestants.

At the annual meeting of the Inter-State Association held in Dallas recently the very important matter to the oil mills of "mutual fire insurance" was discussed, and a committee appointed to carefully consider it, and if found practical to formulate a plan for an "Insurance Department" through which to establish a mutual company for the protection of the cotton seed oil milling interests. This I trust will meet with your approval, and the appointment of a committee to meet with the Inter-State committee and together arrange for your oil mill insurance on a satisfactory and safe plan for protection at reasonable rates.

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## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.**—Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., June 2, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on June 12, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 12, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

As it is probable a good part of our time will be consumed in the consideration of and perfecting and adopting our rules and other important matters, we have thought best to arrange our program so as to give as much time as possible for the personal enjoyment of those present.

In closing, I sincerely thank you my friends for the many courtesies and great help received from you in the conduct of our business officially and personally, as well as for the many renewed expressions of confidence year after year, and to promise you if continued again as your secretary for another year, to labor to the best of my ability to make our association of greater interest and benefit to each one of you.

## Butter Colors

Many things may be used as butter colors, among them, annatto, turmeric, saffron, marigold leaves, yellow wood, as well as the prepared butter colors made from aniline colors. (2) To detect the quality of the coloring matter added to butter, we would require at least a pound of the butter in question, so that a searching and careful analysis may be made.

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# COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

(Continued from May 31.)

## OUR ASSOCIATION; ITS NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS TO MAKE IT OF MORE VALUE TO THE OIL MILLING INDUSTRY

By G. N. HENSON.

**History and Volume.**—The history and growth of the cottonseed oil industry, like many other great industries of this country, is not only one of much interest to the student of industrial development, but is a subject that is viewed with a degree of amazement by the citizens of the South—to whom it has a particular personal interest.

It was indeed only a few years ago, and in the memory of even young men, when cottonseed were regarded as a useless, cumbersome waste, and was carted away to fill up holes and ditches, and often burned in great heaps, as a means of removing them from the land and making room for the plow. To-day the value of the products of these seeds, when they reach the last stage of refinement, and enter as component parts into countless commercial commodities, probably approximates two hundred million dollars annually. Only a few years ago the major part of this wealth was thrown away and lost to the Southern people.

The business has grown and multiplied each year until it has now reached vast proportions as a separate and distinct Southern industry.

**Classification and Rules.**—A few years ago it was seen by the leading men engaged in the business of crushing cottonseed and refining cottonseed oil, that in order to handle the business and prevent endless contention and litigation, some form of rules would have to be formulated, governing the classification of the products of cottonseed, and rules governing contracts for selling and the delivery of same. The first meeting, I believe, was called and held by the crushers, refiners and brokers at Nashville, Tenn., six years ago, at which time the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association was formed, an association that has done a vast amount of good and without which it would be difficult to handle the products of this great and growing industry.

This association is not an association to fix prices, regulate prices, or in any sense whatsoever to influence prices or limit the volume of business or control of its channels. It is a business association, the prime objects and ends of which is to formulate rules through which the products of the seed may be intelligently graded and classed, and rules governing contracts between buyer and seller of these products, and the prompt and satisfactory delivery of same.

Since this initial meeting in Nashville, Tenn., annual meetings have been held at Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Old Point Comfort, Va.; New Orleans, La., and we are now holding the sixth annual meeting of this association in Dallas, the central city of the great "Lone Star State" of Texas.

In addition to the general open and apparent necessities of formulating some form of rules for the classification of the manufactured products of cottonseed and rules governing the delivery of these products, there are other elements that enter into the business, making these rules necessary.

There are, perhaps, more than three thousand mills, refineries, sellers, buyers and brokers, engaged in dealing in these products in a large way. While we all arrogate to ourselves the claim of fairness, admit as much for our neighbor, and are willing to say "all men are honest until they are shown to be otherwise," there is no use trying to deceive ourselves or to deceive our friends and neighbors through believing or proclaiming to believe, that all men engaged in this industry or any other industry are under all conditions, fair. Inwardly we realize fully that all men are not actuated by the principles of fairness at all times, and under all conditions. As to whether a man is fair and truthful or not, or at least as to whether some men are fair and truthful or not, depends to a considerable extent on how they are surrounded, and as to in what way and to what extent their financial interests are involved. There is no use making a show of denying this well known fact. There are unfair men in all lines of business, they are in the church, in State, and in all avenues of life and trade. Still again, even honest men—who endeavor earnestly to impress all their transactions with the stamp of honesty, differ widely in their views on some propositions and likewise frequently vary in their views and opinions as to facts. Hence it is absolutely necessary to have rules to govern a business of such vast proportions as the cottonseed oil industry. Without intelligent rules, it would be almost impossible to handle the business, and the man who would conduct his business fairly would at all times be at the mercy of those who would under certain conditions be disposed to take advantage.

At the first meeting of this association at Nashville, Tenn., an experimental primary set of rules was adopted by the leading men in the business. It was not expected that these rules would be perfect, but it was believed that they would assist the business and tend in the direction of avoiding contention. It was of course found that they were more or less imperfect. Each succeeding meeting of this association has endeavored earnestly to improve these rules, so as to overcome the difficulties in the way of classification of the products of cottonseed, and the delivery and settlements between the buyer and seller.

### America Leading All Nations

Again, we are in a most progressive age. Be it said to our credit, America is leading all nations in industrial and commercial pursuits. Great economic principles have been at work in this country, and at this time are most actively at work. Every thoughtful business man that has been studying and observing the trend of business affairs, and the growth and development of large business enterprises in this country, is obliged to have noticed that the theory and practice of arbitration as a means of settling disputes, has been growing steadily for the past twenty years. The method of doing business of twenty years ago is gradually, if not rapidly, undergoing an evolution and a revolution. Exchanges, commercial rules, arbitrations, and friendly settlements are taking the place of the courts to a large extent, and

to the great advantage of the business interests of the country. The settlement of disputes between business men in the courts is slow, expensive, and lastingly irritating. Settlement in this way hampers business and greatly retards its progress. Again, when settlement is made, it is often most unsatisfactory to each side of the controversy. It has been found in recent years that many contentions can be avoided by establishing commercial rules for conducting business through associations similar to the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, coupled with a board of arbitration. Adjustment of differences in this way are quickly and inexpensively made, and the results, as a rule, are measurably satisfactory. If all these contentions between buyers and sellers had to be finally settled in the courts, the dockets of our courts would be crowded with the business, and a large amount of the time of the buyers and sellers consumed in attending court and preparing cases for trial, and indeed the business would be much retarded.

The possibility of rapid industrial development is much assisted, and the volume and despatch of business increased more than a hundredfold by the theory and practice of arbitration. Business men are gradually learning that their interest is a "common interest," that the welfare of one is the concern and welfare of all, and it is in this "community of interest" and the theory of arbitration and fairness that the United States is outranking all other nations, and over-running the world with its industries and products.

### Courts too Slow for the Age.

We no longer resort to the courts to settle our difficulties: they are too slow and cumbersome for this age; therefore we have met here in the City of Dallas and are now engaged in a friendly effort to simplify and perfect just and equitable rules that shall govern the members of the association engaged in the great industry of crushing, refining and handling the products of cottonseed. We have found through experience that the rules which we have been gradually evolving are imperfect and insufficient in many particulars. The chief business of this meeting is to endeavor, if possible, to reconstruct the platform on which we do business and to strengthen it at all points where experience has shown that it is weak and insufficient.

In accepting the invitation to read an article on the subject of "Our Association: Its Needs and Requirements to Make It of More value to the Oil Milling Industry," I have proceeded on the theory that I would be expected to say something on the subject of the present defects of our rules, and how, in my opinion, they may be improved; therefore I shall address myself to that branch of the business directly.

**1. Personale of Committee:**—As to our Machinery of Arbitration, I do not believe that any cottonseed broker, any packer, any refiner or any crude mill owner or operator is a fit and competent arbitrator, since they have necessarily got an interest either directly or indirectly or almost necessarily so. In the case of the broker, he is most anxious to stand well with the refiner and the packer. He can afford to throw the interest of one little mill overboard, but he cannot afford to antagonize a leading packer or a leading refiner, and therefore he is influenced unconsciously, or consciously, whichever way you may please to put it.

(To be continued.)

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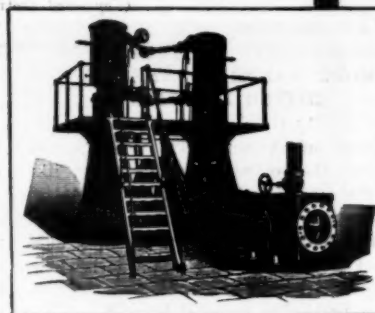
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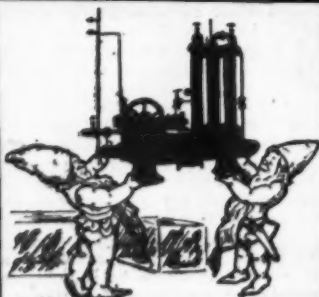
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William Hinkleman, Albany, N. Y., will install cold storage plant.

Armour & Co. will build a cold storage plant at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

O. G. Weston and H. C. Mosnell, Florence, S. C., will erect ice factory.

The Union Abattoir Co., Montreal, Que., Can., will make improvements to plant.

The Hutchinson Produce Co., Hutchinson, Minn., is erecting a creamery at Hollywood, Minn.

The Wagner-Finkbohner Company's refrigerating plant in Stockton, Cal., was damaged by fire.

The Forest City Creamery Co., Rockford, Ill., has increased capital from \$20,000 to \$35,000.

The Darlington Cheese & Butter Co., Darlington, Wis., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated.

The Tri-City Ice and Refrigerating Co., Edwardsville, Ill., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

R. L. Bartlett and A. S. Bartlett, Seattle, Wash., have organized an ice company with \$5,000 capital.

The cold storage plant of the Houston Ice

& Brewing Co., Nacogdoches, Tex., was destroyed by fire.

The new plant of the Hammond Ice Co., Baltimore, Md., has been opened. An addition will be built.

The Southern Ice and Coal Co., Birmingham, Ala., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by W. O. and R. H. Hood.

The Albany Dairy Co., Albany, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by Russell T. Binder, J. J. Layden and M. Schlesinger.

The Crystal Dairy Co., Holcottville, N. Y., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by Cyrus Slauson, N. J. Redmond, and J. W. Vermil-yea.

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The Pittsburg Packing and Provision Company, on Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa., is expending \$250,000 in enlarging and improving its plant. When the improvements have all been made the enlarged plant will have a daily killing capacity of 1,500 cattle, 6,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep, lambs and calves. This equipment and the building new Union Stock Yards on the island are properties of the same proprietary which, as The National Provisioner announced some time ago, would spend \$2,000,000 in improving them.

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## PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 28—	1902.	1901.
Chicago .....	1,585,000	1,495,000
Kansas City .....	470,000	875,000
Omaha .....	520,000	555,000
St. Louis .....	263,000	455,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	381,500	418,000
Indianapolis .....	208,000	245,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	35,000	68,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	68,000	84,500
Cincinnati .....	95,000	125,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	95,000	109,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	83,900	98,000
Sioux City, Iowa .....	201,000	190,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	138,000	130,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	58,000	76,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	90,000	97,000
Detroit, Mich. ....	61,000	60,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	25,000	72,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	55,800	61,000
Bloomington, Ill. ....	19,300	24,500
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	15,500	22,200
Above and all other ...	4,680,000	5,470,000

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or mace, and hogs by the cwt.*

## Strong Undertone Despite Occasional Changes to Easy Figures—Well Controlled Markets—Statistical Situations Decidedly Favorable to Selling Interests, Notwithstanding Larger Hog Supplies.

Under ordinary circumstances the coal mine labor troubles, with the fear of a strike of a prolonged order, possibly extending, would tend to upset market conditions for the hog products; at present the features have little influence, and on account of the highly satisfactory statistical positions of the hog products. The packers besides at Chicago are having a little annoyance in the teamsters' strike by which local distributions there are somewhat interfered with. It would, however, take considerable in the way of outside influences to upset confidence of an ultimately higher range of prices for the hog products.

It is impossible to get away from the influences of moderate stocks of meats, lard and pork, the marked falling off in the packing since March, the sharp reduction in the packing as compared with the corresponding period of last year, in connection with the feature of an expected lighter summer run of hogs than that of the previous year.

The receipts of hogs have been steadily increasing latterly; upon some days through the week they were of that liberal order that packers were exercised over the product markets, in weakening them to get the hogs upon a more reasonable basis. Yet the hog supply is still running behind that of last year for the corresponding time. Kansas City and Omaha have shown a marked increase of hog receipts within the last few days, without reason for it beyond the rather freer supply held closer to those marketing points.

The probabilities are that the hog supplies will run along of normal volume, if not at Chicago as freely as usual, then at Kansas City and Omaha more largely; but the held hogs over the busy farming period are likely to be pretty well marketed by the middle of June; thereafter to the fall months the supplies of them will probably be of a less disturbing order.

There appears to be enough home demand for the products, notwithstanding the diminished consumption in the coal regions, in combination with the export movements, although the latter have fallen off, and considering the diminished packing, to not only use up production, but to draw somewhat upon accumulated stocks, as shown by the statement of supplies held at the beginning of the month, more particularly in the stock of ribs at Chicago and the world's visible supply of lard. Therefore, it is clear that the packers have the market statistically favorable to them; it is the belief that they can put the situation to a better line of prices at any time.

The lapses to weakness lately had no especial significance; more recently the temper swung around to better figures. It is true that speculation has been of a hesitating order; on Wednesday's market, however, trading gathered force and prices were easily carried upward, especially for ribs and pork.

A permanently firmer temper of hog products would not only give increased trading in them, but revive positions of other associated markets which latterly have suffered stagnation with drooping prices, because of the late spiritless look to the hog product markets. The sharp advance for

ribs on Wednesday was especially noteworthy; the prices ran up fully 35 points for the July option; pork, in sympathy, advanced 20, while lard varied little. The stock of ribs had fallen off in Chicago in the previous month nearly 4,000,000 pounds, and the "shorts" in Wednesday's market became nervous, notwithstanding the large hog supply for the day. A comparison of Chicago stocks shows 51,193 bbls. new pork, against 50,976 bbls. May 1; 30,834 bbls. other pork, against 30,031 bbls., respectively; 45,331 tcs. prime lard, against 43,378 tcs. May 1; 15,457,151 lbs. short ribs, against 19,390,022 lbs. May 1; 37,284,741 lbs. sweet pickled hams, against 43,116,757 lbs. May 1; 13,845,610 lbs. sweet pickled skinned hams, against 15,649,058 lbs. May 1. The total amount of products on hand at Chicago is 155,119,000 lbs., against 168,340,000 lbs. one month ago, and 166,942,000 lbs. one year ago. The aggregate stocks of meats on hand there is 122,909,906 lbs., against 136,612,838 lbs. one month ago, and 138,459,930 lbs. one year ago.

The world's visible supply of lard decreased 12,862 tcs. It shows stocks in Europe, 44,600 tcs., against 51,400 tcs. May 1; 43,000 tcs. afloat for Europe, against 50,000 tcs. May 1; total stock in Europe and afloat 87,600 tcs., against 101,400 tcs. May 1; the total visible supply is 163,634 tcs., against 176,496 tcs. May 1, and 166,827 tcs. June 1, 1901.

Thursday hog product markets, after the excitement of the day before, opened with a slack look with slightly easier prices, although the hog markets were a little steadier and corn somewhat higher; but it looked as though a turn to better figures was likely at any time.

In New York there is little life to trading. The shippers of pork have taken moderate quantities. The United Kingdom and Continent demand for lard are of a conservative order. The city cutters feel the coal strike; they ought to get more money for meats on account of the cost of hogs, but with the slackness of demand the entire situation is rather in buyers' favor.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 1,973 bbls. pork, 6,137,353 lbs. lard; 9,823,209 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 4,134 bbls. pork; 10,865,519 lbs. lard, 16,647,899 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—The market is still a little unsettled, as ruling quiet; small stocks prevent more than light changes in prices; city extra India mess, tcs., \$25; barreled, family, \$16.50@17; packet, \$15.50; mess, \$12.50@13.

Sales in New York for the week to present writing: 600 bbls. mess pork at \$18@18.50; 300 bbls. short clear do, at \$18.75@20.75; 200 bbls. city family do, at \$19@19.50; 750 tcs. Western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at \$10.60); 400 tcs. city lard, at \$10@10.25, of which 350 tcs. for export (compound lard, 8% for car lots and 9 for jobbing quantities); 2,000 pickled shoulders at 8½, 3,800 loose pickled hams at 11½@12¼; 5,000 loose pickled bellies at 10, with 12 to 14 lbs. ave., quoted at 10; 6,000 lbs. smoking bellies at 10½@10¾; 25 boxes light dry salted bellies at 11; 2,000 green hams at 11; 3,000 green bellies at 10.

New York stock of lard: 7,922 tcs. prime, 128 tcs. off grade and 605 tcs. stearine; total 8,655 tcs., against 6,848 tcs. May 15 and 9,192 tcs. June 1, 1901.

## S. & S. WIN

Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court has handed down a decision denying the application made in behalf of Sylvester B. Hinckley of Newton, Mass., for an injunction restraining the majority stockholders of the Swartzschild & Sulzberger Company from increasing their capital by \$5,000,000.

## HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

## CHICAGO

**PACKER HIDES.**—While the market continues nominally strong, there is a disposition manifest to move the older offerings, which, by the way, tanners show very little inclination to buy. Despite this fact, prices are being preserved fairly well. Receipts of cattle have been restricted owing to labor troubles.

**NATIVE STEERS**, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have sold only in moderate volumes; 13c. is the outside figure for hides of late salting. Those of earlier date move at a variety of lower prices.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the number of 3,000 late hides at prices ranging at 12½c. to 12¾c., and would probably sell in mixed lots at a compromised figure.

**COLORADO STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in fair volume at 12½c. at late offerings to those of earlier date at lower prices.

**NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS** are well sold up, with the market firmly sustained. Outside packers have sold as high as 14¾c., while lighter weights offer at a variety of prices.

**HEAVY NATIVE COWS** are nominally worth 10¾c. for hides of comparative salting, while Mays offer at 11c. Light natives are an indifferent factor, 3,000 of early salting having moved at 10½c.

**BRANDED COWS** are rather an indifferent factor, mainly because there are a few available. They are quotable at 10½c. for May.

**NATIVE BULLS** are held at 10c. bids of less money not being favorably considered.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The depressed upper leather conditions are exerting an unhappy influence over hide value. Buyers show very little interest in the market, and are disposed to hold off probably in anticipation of more favorable terms. Dealers are somewhat worried over the situation, and are apparently in a concession mood.

**NO. 1 BUFFS**, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., are dull because of the indifferent demand. Dealers are indisposed to make offers, though brokers are considerably less conservative in their attitude. Prominent buyers state that hides were recently available at prices fractionally below the existing asking price, which statement is denied by holders.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., are depressed, and offer at the buff basis, though it is possible that a choice lot might command a premium.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** are held at a variety of prices, though they are an indifferent factor from a standpoint both of supply and demand. An ordinary selection ranges from 8½c. to 9½c., according to weight and quality. Prime lots would bring a fractionally higher price.

**HEAVY COWS**, free of brands and grubs, range in price from 8½c. to 9½c., according to conditions. Inquiry is somewhat stimulated.

**BULLS** are a fairly strong factor, the supply being hardly adequate to the demands; 8½c. flat is regarded as a fairly strong price.

**NO. 1 CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., offer at 11½c. for an ordinary selection of country skin, though many of the buyers are inclined to underbid this price.

**NO. 1 KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., offer at 9½c. for reasonable recent receipts. Traffic is restricted in consequence of an indifferent supply.

**DEACONS** continue firm at from 62½c. to 82½c., according to weight, quality and selection.

**HORSEHIDES** range from \$3.25 to \$3.30, though they could not be regarded as a strong factor at that price.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The general situation is fairly strong as reflected by the appended quotation. We quote packer pelts \$1.25, packer lambs 50c. to 55c., packer shearlings 45c. to 55c., green salted country pelts 85c. to \$1.20.

## BOSTON

The general tendency of the market is slow, and while shippers are still insistent for 8¾@7¾c. for the two selections, and an indifferent quantity have been moved at that price, it is doubtful if an appreciable lot could be moved at that much money. The leather situation is far from propitious, either in condition or in prospects, and tanners are indisposed to operate except in cases where it is absolutely necessary. The latter have practically worked all their stock, though they will buy from hand to mouth to satisfy immediate needs. New Englands are in small supply, and receipt with the tanners' price not in excess of 8½c.

## PHILADELPHIA

The local situation is quiet, owing to the intervention of the holiday and the prospect of prevailing lower prices. Accumulations are not of large volume, despite which buyers are not disposed to operate, being sufficiently well supplied to meet the immediate call. We quote city steers 10½@11c., countries 10@10½c., city cows 9@10c., country cows 8½@8¾c., bulls 8½@8¾c.; calfskins are dull and sheepskins are in advancing tendency.

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## NEW YORK

Aside from a recent comparatively heavy sale of city cows the market is quiet. We quote No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13c.; butt-branded steers, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12½c.; side-branded steers, 11¾c.; bulls, all weights, 9¾c.; cows, do., 9½@9¾c.

## SUMMARY

While the Chicago packer market continues nominally strong, there is an undercurrent of weakness derived mainly from an accumulation of older stock, for which buyers manifest more or less aversion. The country market is adversely affected by the unhappy condition of the upper leather situation. Heavy stock, while fairly steady on account of the limited supply, practically monopolizes this tendency. There is very little interest shown by buyers, and dealers are rather uncomfortable and prone to concession. The Boston market is depressed, and while shippers are holding out for prices above the views of buyers, the latter are showing but an indifferent interest in the market. The Philadelphia market is of an indifferent character, owing to the recent holiday, and the expectation of the buyer to purchase on more favorable terms, and New York, with the exception of the recent sales of city cows, is also quiet.

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—The position of the market can hardly be called improved in any respect. There was a disposition to talk it a little steadier early in the week. It was the outcome then of more of an effort to manipulate affairs a little and had nothing substantial back of it. While we are looking for better conditions ultimately, it is impossible to get away from the feeling that the surroundings of all fat markets are not especially encouraging for the near future. It is realized, however, that if there was more stability to the lard market, by which the compound makers would more freely buy tallow, that not only it, but all fat situations would soon be in better shape. As it is, there are developments that do not promise a near straightening out of affairs. The statistical conditions of essentially everything in the fat line would enter as factors favorable to selling interests generally with a quieting, as it were, of some outside influences. But it is undeniable that the labor troubles in the coal sections and the attitude of would-be strikers in other sections are interfering a good deal with efforts to support the hog product markets, and with which every associated interest suffers. A very ordinary business is going on in compound lard and the compound makers are not at all spirited in trading over tallow. The soapmakers lately were compelled to reduce prices of soap, and they are naturally feeling like taking chances over future markets of the raw materials. Moreover, many soapmakers had filled in with substitutes for the make of soap, and have by that much neglected tallow. Therefore, there is permitted a little more of an accumulation of tallow over the country than had been thought probable for some time less than the usual make. It could be said that any accumulations of tallow would quickly disappear under normal conditions to warrant ordinary demands for manufactured goods; just when business will resume its regular course is not clear. Unquestionably everybody has the opinion that "all fats are high," and when an interruption, such as made lately, in strong tendencies, develops, there is the withdrawal of large buyers and very conservative takings of supplies otherwise.

It is all very well to talk about "diminished productions," "drouth in Australia," "light stocks in Europe," etc., but the fact of the matter is that unless there are vigorous and general markets the buyers will not take hold of tallow, and a supply of it accumulates over which the melters or other holders periodically get nervous, by which prices are thrown in the buyers' favor. Diminished Australian shipments promise to be a factor upon foreign markets, but when it is realized that all foreign markets are decidedly below in trading basis with this country, and likely to remain so for a while

at least, it is clear that the tallow situation will have to depend essentially upon the fluctuation of local influences.

The London sale on Wednesday showed "unchanged" prices, with 1,250 casks offered and 150 casks sold.

In New York there was a sale early in the week of 125 hhds. city at  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ , to be, as understood, delivered on a contract. The soapmakers here do not care to buy at that; at the same time the melters are not urgent over selling at it. City in tierces quoted at  $6\frac{3}{4}\%$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

Edible is quoted at about  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $7\frac{1}{4}\%$  for out of town, but does not have much demand.

Country made is coming in very moderately, and there are sufficient demands to take it up; prices are slightly lower than last week; sales of 250,000 lbs. in lots at  $6\frac{3}{4}\%$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ , as to quality.

The Western markets are also slow, and, while not materially changed, slightly favor buyers; prime packers at Chicago quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}\%$ , and city renderers at  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

**OLEO OIL.**—The make of butterine in Rotterdam is about 15 per cent. larger than ordinarily; at the same time the stocks of oleo oil there are less than usual, indeed, are very moderate, and the shipments of it from this country to Rotterdam have been for some time about 25 per cent. under the regular amounts, because of the well understood lighter make of the oil on the diminished collections of fat here. Therefore, the oil market in Rotterdam is very strong at 70 florins, at which sales have been made with the butter makers afraid to buy freely for fear of further springing prices.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has a firmer look with a little more demand. There had not appeared until a day or two anxiousness over buying in any direction here or at the West. Most of the compound makers had supplies of the stearine sufficient to protect their needs with the late conservative trading in the compounds. The pure lard market, however, has had a little stimulus more recently; hence the improved demand for the stearine. In the long lull of demands it was possible that the West has made a fair surplus; steadily against future needs it, however, has held its price at  $13\frac{1}{2}\%$ , and the packers there are as indifferent as sellers. It is probable, however, that greater concessions would have taken place there, in consideration of the late dulness of demands, had it not been for the "standing together of the makers" over the price. The Eastern markets have not an especially burdensome surplus, because of their recent free selling. There have been sales in New York of 100,000 lbs. at  $13\frac{1}{4}\%$ , which shows an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}\%$ , and  $13\frac{1}{4}\%$  is further bid. At the West, sales of 200,000 lbs. at  $13\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

**LARD STEARINE.**—Some Western has been obtained, in all, 150 tes., at  $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; but it is doubtful if choice city could be had under  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ . The supplies on offer are moderate; the demands fall of more than spasmodic life.

**GREASE.**—Buyers get some advantage because of the general slackness of the fat situations. There is very little export inquiry, while it is confined to the low grades. The soap people are moderate buyers and the pressers are taking a few lots. Sales include 250 tes. yellow at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ , 150,000 lbs. bone and house at  $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ . "A" white quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}\%$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ; "B" white at  $6\frac{3}{4}\%$  to  $7\%$ ; yellow at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ ; bone and house at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ . At Chicago "A" white quoted at  $7\frac{1}{4}\%$ , bone at  $5\frac{1}{4}\%$  and house at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Buyers have rather more of an advantage. There has been no further export business, and the demands from local sources are of a slack order. Sales of 125,000 lbs. yellow at 6 1-16. White quoted at 7 and yellow at 6 1-16.

**LARD OIL.**—No consuming source cares to take on more than small supplies, in the uncertain look of the lard market, and the cheaper cost substitutes. It is rarely that more than jobbing quantities change hands. Quotations are 79@80 for prime.

**CORN OIL.**—All foreign markets are very indifferent over trading, and it is seldom that bids are for more than the limited quantities needed for prompt use. At the same time the supplies on sale are not excessive, and the disposition is to hold them firmly. Quotations are 6.05 to 6.25 for large and small lots.

### HIDES AND SOAPS IN BARCELONA

"Owing to the market being oversupplied with stocks of hides and leather," says Consul General Julius G. Lay, writing from Barcelona, Spain, on the trade of that consular district, "the past year has been a very unfavorable one for this branch of trade. Many failures have taken place and all tanners have been obliged to reduce their output.

"Soap is extensively manufactured in Barcelona, there being over 100 factories engaged in this industry, with an annual production of about 25,000 tons. In the commoner grades, the duty of about \$25.50 per ton prevents importation; but, as British and French toilet soaps are still imported in spite of the rapid strides recently made by native manufacturers in this direction, I see no reason why the best classes of American toilet soaps should not find a market in Spain. The duty on these is even higher than on common soaps, being 3 pesetas per kilogram (about 42 cents per 2.2 pounds) when imported from countries having no commercial treaty with Spain, and 2 1-2 pesetas from favored nations."

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Borax,

Cocoa Nut Oil, Pure Alkali,  
Palm Oil, Sal Soda,

COTTONSEED OIL,  
OLIVE OIL FOOTS.

Correspondence Solicited.

## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

#### Dull, Nominal Markets—Held Situation—Absence of Export Demand

The past week has shown an absence of important demand at seaboard markets, at least from export and home consuming sources, whatever spasmodic interest has been exhibited otherwise, particularly in channels which might feel disposed to gather in any outside lots. The dragging look of affairs has not promised for the near future vitality sufficient to characterize the market favorably. There is little more to the New York market at present than the hanging about of the traders, watching the manouevring of the larger holders, in their bidding or slackness over it. It would seem as though bidding from the indicated sources came about when there was no disposition to sell, and a quiet feeling would supervene when there was no possibility of getting a little oil from the outside hands. It strikes an observer as a market over which efforts are made to hold it steady without buying, and that actual trades in large lots would show the impossibility of securing current figures. There was, for instance, early in the week attempts to get bids for 5,000 bbls. prime yellow, June delivery, and 5,000 bbls. do, July delivery, in New York; the entire line was offered at 46; perhaps 45 was bid for it—certainly not more than that. It was a case of attempted sounding of the market and fighting shy on the part of both the buyer and seller. The instance is mentioned more to convey the thought of an entire lack of substance to the situation and the difficulty had in arriving at clear ideas over present market values. It is a decidedly sluggish, unsatisfactory look of affairs, and there is needed an awakening in the positions of the markets for associated fats before cotton oil can have substantial features or give interest over trading. It may be a long drawn out agony as concerns demand. There is certainly nothing very cheering at present

over prospects for it. It is true that there is a good steady jobbing business in the oil and that this in the course of time makes an important inroad into accumulations; but the trading in large lots is substantially at a pause. As concerns the European markets, they are practically without interest over the offerings here; their few bids show that they do not want to buy; they are upon a basis over which there is no possibility of harmonizing news. That Europe is determined to get along as close as possible to actual needs, and that its buying is at no time to the new season likely to be more than spasmodic and not active, seems clear. The attitude of the Continental markets is reflected upon the English producing points. The Hull market has further declined this week 4½d. and evidently is making an effort to rid itself of surplus oil. The situation of the English market is in strong contrast to the tone it had a few weeks since. There were then signs of alarm that the English production of the oil would not be sufficient for needs and that the "shorts" there might become disturbed and at length buy in this country. But it would seem as if the manufactured goods business had fallen off upon the Continent and that its needs of raw materials for the make of soap and compounds were of a less urgent order, or that all foreign markets have been influenced somewhat by the recent shaky look of prices for all fats in this country and had had their conservative views over buying soap and compound materials backed up by the developments. Moreover, it is quite probable that Europe feels that it is good policy to go slow in any event; that aside from its opinion that prices for all fats are high, that it realizes that the season is wearing on the time of crop reports and that it apprehends there may be some disturbance to general fat situations in discounting the future by speculators in the event of good weather conditions for crops. It probably views with a good deal of satisfaction the present highly flattering prospects of the cotton crop, while it realizes that corn will be produced this year, weather permitting, to an extent over which something like reasonable prices will prevail, while large cotton and corn crops are likely to have marked influence over all fat product values at some time in the new season, whatever may prevail for them meanwhile. It is, of course, a long look ahead for crops; nevertheless, in the contemplation

of crop prospects. Some weight is had at present and there is influenced the restricted buying. A good deal could happen to the crops, however, and the chances of market conditions are taken with perhaps some apprehension, although it is accepted that the acreage to corn is much larger than ever before, while of cotton the government report shows acreage very little different from that of last year. Our opinion, however, is, considering the enlarged acreage natural to the territories this year, that the cotton cultivation will be more extensive even than last year, and that with weather conditions all right the cotton yield will be exceptionally large.

But to return to influences of a more immediate character over the fat position, and the possibilities of the cotton oil market in the near future, it may be remarked that some abnormal features have contributed to hold market values down. Under ordinary conditions the pure lard market would be better at once and through it other fats more satisfactorily situated. There is no question but that the coal mine troubles have had influence over hog products; the shortened consumption of the special section would not perhaps be of especial significance in consideration of the moderate stocks of the products; but the fear of extended labor difficulty, and the ripple of trouble at Chicago with the teamsters, with efforts at the West to widen the strike, all, in some degree, hold back a full expression of confidence over market values for the products. Nevertheless the leaders in hog products have prevented any material decline and occasionally have sprung prices higher; it is the belief that the packers will ultimately force hog products to a higher basis and as favored by the statistical positions. But until lard goes higher it can hardly be expected that cotton oil will arrange itself to a stronger basis. Moreover, the hog products have been kept from advancing for a few days because of the larger receipts of hogs. It is very likely that a week or two more will bring the major portion of the surplus hogs, that had been held over the busy farming season, forward, and that the packers then will feel more like supporting or stimulating market conditions for the hog products. In other words, we are looking for better market conditions at some time before crop reports come along for lard, cotton oil and essentially everything in the line of fats, whatever feebleness and irregularity may prevail for a few days. The tallow market, for instance, is likely to come out of its rutty condition as soon as the compound makers begin buying the beef fat, and which will not happen until the pure lard market has more invigoration by which the distributors of the com-

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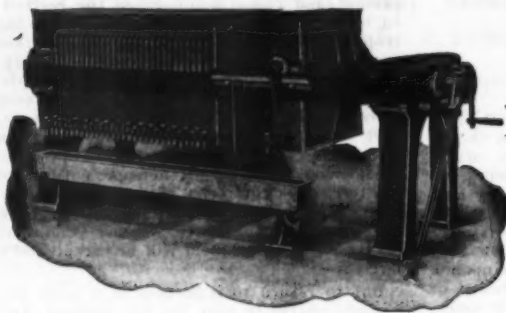
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pounds will feel like securing them more freely. The fact that tallow is at present weak, and by reason of the indicated influence has some effect over cotton oil. It doesn't seem to make any difference with the soapmakers that cotton oil is practically at 6c. per lb. and that tallow in hds. is at 6½, and in tierces at 6¾@6⅞ in New York and 7¼@7½ in Chicago, and reasonably cheap as compared with tallow; but it is the fact that tallow is further weakening that holds the soap people quiet over cotton oil. Moreover, the soapmakers have been getting substitute oils lately at a decidedly less price than that for cotton oil, and are able to buy palm oil even now for at least ¼c. less money, as against the cotton oil. We believe that the tallow markets of this country will have to depend for support through to the fall months upon home demands, but the home demands would be sufficient with a strong lard market to absorb the supply of tallow, that Europe, while having a short supply of tallow, and as likely to have diminished supplies from Australia by reason of the drouth there, yet is apt to tide along on its supplies, as it expresses no present concern over our current markets and discounts their prices liberally with its home supplies.

The cotton oil markets have, in our opinion, despite their tame exhibitions for current trading, a prospect of doing better within the next six weeks; subsequent to that time it looks as if there would be more uncertainty than at present, and possibly through crop reports; besides at that later period a clearer idea will be had of the possibility of left over stocks of the oil.

There is so little oil in the hands of the outside mills at the South that there are only occasional small sales of it, about 38 quoted there for crude in tanks.

The Western compound makers, as well as the soap buyers, have failed to take this week any large lots of the oil upon the open market.

New Orleans is offering good off-grade yellow at 43.

In New York, prime yellow, at this writ-

ing, is 45c. bid and 45½ asked for June delivery and 45½ bid and 46 asked for limited quantities for July delivery. There have been sales in New York of 500 bbls. prime yellow, spot and June delivery, at 45½, and 200 bbls. good off-yellow at 44¾.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

As anticipated in our last week's market letter, we have had another dull week with almost nothing doing. There is no demand from Europe although stocks are very small over there, but prices are too high for the foreigners and the consumption of cottonseed oil in Europe is curtailed considerably and if the present prices keep up we are not likely to get anything but small orders from there.

The domestic consumption has also been of a very dull character and in a jobbing way. The tallow and grease markets are very weak and notwithstanding the drop of about 1-2c. per pound last week, the market has not steadied. Lard, however, has not only held its own, but even advanced a little and of course same keeps the compound lard trade in good condition which naturally reflects upon cottonseed oil. With the present dullness in the soap trade and also in the export trade we have to look to the compound lard makers to support the market and the lard position will therefore be of vital interest, and there is no doubt that the price of lard will influence the prices of cottonseed oil during the summer months very much.

We look for the present dullness to continue for some time yet and there is nothing in sight to warrant any change.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 45 1-2c. asked and 45 1-4c. bid; do, July, 45 3-4c. asked and 45 1-2c. bid; do, August, 46 1-4c. asked, 45 3-4c. bid; do, Oct., Nov., Dec., 42c. asked, 40c. bid; off summer yellow, 45c. asked,

## ASPEGREN & CO.,

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NEW YORK,

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EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow  
and Greases.

44 1-2c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 48c. asked, 47c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 48 1-2c. asked, 47 1-2c. bid; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil 26s. 1 1-2d. Prime crude oil in tanks in the South-east, prompt 37 1-2c. to 38c. and for October, 32c. to 34c. New Orleans market for prime oil 44c., and for off oil, 43c. Prime city tallow 6½c. asked. Corn oil is firm at 6.25; peanut oil is firm at 6¾c. for prime yellow and 7¼c. for choice white.

### COTTONSEED OIL.

Robert Pitt, Tarboro, N. C., will erect a cottonseed oil mill.

The Roundaway Company, Jackson, Miss., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated and will erect a cottonseed oil mill.

The Bond Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn., mill erect oil mill at Hickman, Ky.

The Shubuta Oil and Mfg. Co., Shubuta,

## THE AMERICAN ATTRITION MILL AND STEEL CAKE CRUSHER

For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

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**The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.**

Miss., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by G. S. Weems, S. H. Floyd, and others.

The Beeville Oil Co., Beeville, Tex., has purchased the plant of the Yoakum Cottonseed Oil Mill.

Local parties at Sulligent, Tenn., will build a mill.

The Kentucky Refining Co. has purchased the plant of the Washington County Cotton Oil Co., Tennesse, Ga.

The Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., will expend \$150,000 in additions.

### ANOTHER BIG COTTON OIL CONCERN

The American Cotton Company (sometimes called the Round Bale Company) has purchased 21 acres of land on the Southern Railway on the outskirts of Memphis, Tenn., on which it will build a \$250,000 cottonseed oil mill to manufacture all of the products of the cottonseed.

The mill will use Beaumont petroleum oil entirely for fuel. This will be an important departure. The company has closed contracts

for 250,000 barrels of petroleum oil for all its plants.

This decisive move, for the present at least, checks the rumor of the approaching consolidation of the American Cotton Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and the Planters' Cotton Company. The general offices of the company are moved from New York to Memphis with Assistant Manager David Trainor in charge.

### INCREASE CAPITAL

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Proctor & Gamble Company, held in Jersey City, it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$4,500,000 to \$6,000,000 to provide additional working capital. The new stock is to be offered to common stockholders at \$150 a share in cash. If not taken by the stockholders it will be offered to the general public at the market price, which is 300 bid.

### T. H. WHITE DEAD

Thomas Hurley White, head of the firm of Thomas H. White & Co., Baltimore, Md., dealers in fertilizers, died last Friday night of Bright's disease. Mr. White had suffered with the disease for three years and was suddenly taken worse some weeks ago, since which time he has been confined to his home.

Mr. White was a busy man. Born in Baltimore on March 15, 1838, he had a well-rounded life and his career was one of the kind which has made American business men and American commerce the leaders of the world.

Mr. White received his preliminary education in a training school at Cincinnati, later attending St. Mary's Academy, at Emmetsburg, from which institution he was graduated in 1855. For the next two years Mr. White was in the employ of White & Elder, afterward accepting a position with the late Thomas Peirce, an extensive shipper on Bowly's wharf. In 1861 Mr. White went to New York as the representative of White & Elder, continuing in that capacity for two years. Subsequently he went with Oliver K. King & Co., 34 Broad street, New York, in the shipping business. From 1867 to 1872 Mr. White was at the head of the Atlantic sugar refinery in Brooklyn, besides being the Brooklyn representative of Messrs. Sterling, Ahrens & Co., sugar refiners, of Baltimore, whose failure some years later was the end of Baltimore's prominence in the sugar refining business. In 1874 Mr. White returned to Baltimore and founded the firm of Thomas H. White & Co., of which he became sole proprietor for some years afterward. At the time of his death, Mr. White's business partners were Messrs. Harry W. Saxton, Ambrose Taney and P. L. Elder, the latter formerly of Baltimore and now of Chicago.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Visitors—P. J. Miller, F. Berthoud, Archibald McKean, London; C. De Wolff, Liverpool; H. Forsythe, Sydney; W. McLean, Melbourne; M. D. Edgar, St. Louis; Charles F. Prehm, Dallas, Tex.; James A. Patten, S. Timberlake, Chicago.

Oscar Grant Lee, financial broker, and Joseph D. Phillips, ship broker, have been proposed for membership.

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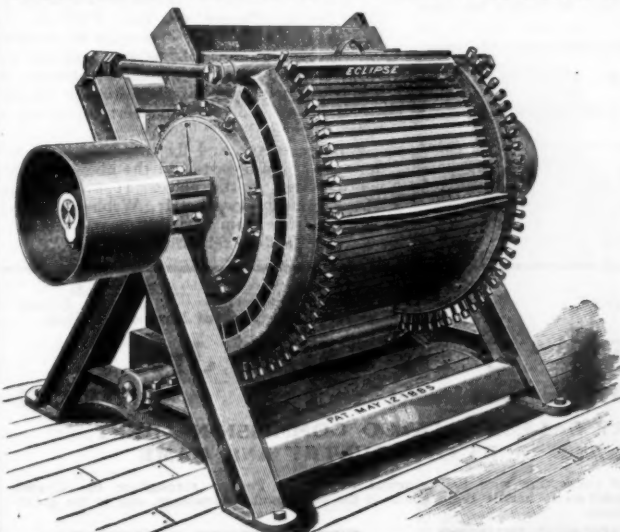
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# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## RETAIL SHOP LOSSES

The reporters of The National Provisioner find that the sales of meat at the wholesale boxes in New York city have fallen off nearly 50 per cent. Reports from all over the country show that the sales in big centers have decreased from 25 to 40 per cent.

Falling off in sales at the coolers simply means that the retail marketmen are selling just that much less meat to the consumer. That is the hurt which the retailer is now feeling. It comes of the present agitation backed by high prices. The real loss will be felt when the butcher finds that the public mind has been disorganized and the public stomach has been trained to take less meat for economy's sake.

## A SERIOUS SITUATION

The packinghouse drivers' strike in Chicago was felt by the retail butchers in New York city and elsewhere even if it did not extend to the other employees of the stock yards. While such a contingency did not happen, it will be just as well for the retail butchers outside of Chicago to keep their eye on the beef question from a strike standpoint.

The teamsters' strike has, as yet, had no effect upon meat markets elsewhere, but it had almost tied up the retail trade in Chicago. It would have been more impossible for butchers to haul their own carcass stuff than to have it delivered by the slaughterers under heavy police guard. The Chicago retail markets were virtually closed. They could get scarcely any meats delivered.

## FEELING THE TRADE PULSE

Advice is cheap. If it is good it is costly not to take it. Advice is sometimes like medicine; it is disagreeable to take when one would rather not do so. But, disagreeable or not, like medicine, it must be taken when the physical conditions make it necessary for health in the future.

The National Provisioner, like a good physician, examines the symptoms and looks ahead to their future consequences if not checked.

Sometimes this advice may be distasteful to some of our best friends, but business facts make business conditions, and no amount of sentiment or falsehood will enable a business man to dodge the results. This paper is a business paper, and acts for the good of all.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, June 4, 1902: Beef, 8,422 lbs.; veal, 2,350 lbs.; mutton, 320 lbs.; lamb, 1,157 lbs.; poultry, 2,800 lbs.; pork, 70 lbs.; game, 200 lbs. Total, 15,319 lbs.

## MEAT PETITION IN CONGRESS

The "Ladies' East Side Anti-Trust Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District, New York City," have addressed "To the United States Congress, 1902, Washington, D. C.," what they term a:

"Petition and appeal to the Congress of 1902 in behalf of the State of New York, wherein we request Congress to remove the tariff from all meats."

The petition was signed by 198 names of women in the Jewish quarter. It was presented to the House on Monday, and under the rule was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

There the whole matter will rest, as this Congress has about decided to let the tariff alone.

## SEALING OUT-OF-SEASON GAME

The New York City butchers generally are doing business simply to enjoy looking at their shop signs.

Chief Game Protector Pond and Protector Overton have been busy all week sealing hold-over game for storage in the warehouses during the close season under the new law. The Protector found and sealed in one cold storage house alone 536 packages, containing in all 25,671 birds, made up of snipe, plover, rail birds, ruddies, redheads, mallards, quail, partridges, grouse, ducks, snow birds, geese, teal and doe birds. There were eight different kinds of ducks and many imported birds of various sorts.

The Game Protectors scouted the market for game out of season. Had any been found the penalty would have been \$25 per piece for such illegal possession. If the warehouse should release goods stored during the prohibited period it would also be liable for the same penalty as would the seller of the game.

## "KOSHER" MEAT FROM CANADA

Ship "kosher" meat from Canada? That is a bluff! "Kosher" meat cannot be got here quick enough for consumption according to the Hebrew law. Then the grade of it? Then the duty? Then—other drawbacks. "Kosher" meat must be eaten within three days after it is killed. Any one attempting to supply the "kosher" trade will soon learn why "kosher" meat is so high just now. A responsible slaughterer can't kill or sell it any cheaper and it will be hazardous to deal with any one else. The "kosher" butchers might just get in one trial shipment as a test, and learn the lesson quick.

## A "KOSHER" HINDQUARTER

An artist gained fame last week. He painted a "kosher" carcass, using the hindquarter by mistake, for his subject. Hindquarters not being "kosher," the painting naturally attracted a lot of attention in an Essex street store window until it was ordered out.

## EARLY CLOSING IN NEW ZEALAND

A "Maori" went over to England the other day and thus expresses his feelings on the early closing subject:

"I have watched with great interest the progress of Lord Avebury's Early Closing Bill through Parliament, and am surprised to find the little support it receives in the House of Lords. I am a Colonial, and was always a loyal believer in the song that says 'Britons never shall be slaves,' but, alas, when I arrived in England a short time ago and commenced business in the retail trade I soon found that the shopkeepers were the greatest slaves imaginable.

"For the benefit of shopkeepers and assistants here, I will draw a short comparison between the life of an assistant in free (?) England and an assistant in one of the remotest parts of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, to-wit, New Zealand, of which land I am proud to say I am a native. A shopkeeper in England will start work between seven and eight o'clock a. m. (varying in different localities), and will keep on at a more or less easy pace till nine, ten, or eleven o'clock at night, according to his particular trade or locality.

"The assistant may get a half holiday or he may not, according to the generosity of his employer, and in some cases will work eighty-six and a half hours per week, or nearly fourteen and a half hours per day.

"In New Zealand all shops open at eight a. m. and close (compulsorily) at six p. m. in cities, and seven p. m. in country towns, besides getting their half holiday during the week—also compulsory. Thus the Colonial assistant, besides getting a half holiday each week for his own amusement, also gets a couple of hours or so of daylight (in summer) every evening after his day's work is done, and can enjoy himself in the cricket field or tennis court, ride his bicycle, or have a turn with his gun or fishing rod as he may feel inclined.

"Do the shopkeepers or their assistants in England get any recreation in any of these outdoor sports, or do they ever have an opportunity? If not, why not, in a free country?" [The writer might just as well have said "United States" for "England." The same condition of affairs exists here, only in a worse form, and the remedy is still more needed.—Ed.]

## THE HARLEM PACKINGHOUSE NOT FOR SALE

Richard Webber has entered the following denial of the persistent rumor that he had sold his Harlem Packing House at 120th street and 3d avenue:

"I have absolutely no connection with any other business house, nor have I at any time thought of disposing of or selling my business, or any portion thereof, to any business firm or combination, as I intend to continue this business during my lifetime and to perpetuate it as an individual concern upon my retiring."

Rumors fatten and fly these excitable meat days. The information in the above was on a board posted in the place. It was addressed "To My Customers." Mr. Webber might get quite a tidy sum for his market, but he doesn't intend to sell it.

Cable Address,  
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,  
4th Edition.  
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

### ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT  
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

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Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

**MONEYWEIGHT SCALES**

Recent purchasers of Moneyweight Dayton Computing Scales in Brooklyn are:

H. L. Ackerman, 135 Park Ave.  
K. Ahrens, 50 Hicks St.  
Oscar Ankerberg, 151 Fifth Ave.  
Fred. Bender, 251 Graham Ave.  
Gus. Beirlein, 169 Ralph Ave.  
John N. Bose, 745 Franklin Ave.  
Aug. Braun, 486 Glenmore Ave.  
Jos. Bruckner, 555 Vanderbilt ave.  
Peter Bufalo, 113 Tillary St.  
C. Burtis, 506 Court St.  
H. I. Burtis, 709 Fifth Ave.  
A. Crothers, 1384 Broadway.  
Phil J. Dielmann, 1201 Eighth Ave.  
A. Dihlmann, 195 Nassau Ave.  
Fred. G. Ernest, East Fifth St. and Vanderbilt Ave.  
Fred. A. Erzinger, Surf Ave., Coney Island.  
C. Fedden, 56 Broadway.  
Charles A. Fedden, 3909 Fort Hamilton Ave.  
Fred. Fitschen, 175 Richard St.  
W. Fitzgerald, 178 Willoughby St.  
Thomas Fleming, 435 Hicks St.  
J. Foster & Son, 1609 Broadway.  
A. Haase, 1097 Bedford Ave.  
Adolf Habel, 11 Bremen St.  
Chas. Haslob, 1013 Bedford Ave.  
Hammond & Horn, 290 Grand St.  
J. Herzfeld, 283 Nassau Ave.  
Martin Jensen, 722 Franklin Ave.  
Peter Kassmann, 183 Throop Ave.  
B. F. Keicher, 366 Knickerbocker Ave.  
Wm. Keller, 1020 Eighth Ave.  
John Kessler, 804 Jamaica Ave.  
Frank Kramer, 12th Ave and 40th St.  
C. C. Kropp, W. Fifth St. and Sheepshead Bay Road.  
J. W. Kultzon, 147 Ridgeway Ave.  
Theo. W. Lehmann, 3008 Fulton St.  
Loughran Bros., 522 Sixth Ave.  
Charles Lutz, Linwood St. and Sutter Ave.  
P. Mathews, Surf Ave. and Coney Island.  
H. Meyer, 204 Grand St.  
J. P. Nielsen, 218 Hamilton Ave.  
J. P. Nielsen, 506 Hicks St.  
F. Ohland, 2741 Atlantic Ave.  
Herman C. Paulsen, 296 Bridge St.  
Rhode Bros., 67 Underhill Ave.  
Geo. R. Rath, 306 Knickerbocker Ave.  
John Roes, 1508 Broadway.  
Louis Ruh, 107 Logan St.  
Wm. Schaefer, 1 Wallabout Mkt.  
M. Schillo, 640 Fulton St.  
John Schmidt, 2626 Pitkin Ave.  
F. C. Schuck, 192 Fifth Ave.  
Louis Schumacher, 25 Reeve Pl.  
Richard Schwanewede, 195 Nassau Ave.  
Fred. Sohner, 888 Liberty Ave.  
Chas. F. Statz, 1279 Third Ave.  
Chas. Steen, 317 Wyeth Ave.  
John Wahlers, Sheepshead Bay Road, Coney Island.  
F. Weinert, 551 Vanderbilt Ave.  
Jos. Werner, 2121 Fulton St.  
Geo. H. Wilson, 320 Fifth Ave.  
Recent purchasers of Moneyweight Computing Scales in Hudson County, are:  
Jos. A. Abel, Boulevard and Lambeck Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
A. Ammon, 159 New York Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
John Brauds, 220 Garfield Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
Robert Reese, 541 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
Wm. Bill, 322 Second St., Jersey City, N. J.  
Henry Blanc, 146 Ocean Ave., Jersey City.  
Herman Brede, 46 Wales Ave., Jersey City.  
Wm. F. Brown, 589 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City.  
Thomas Buchanan, 146 Monticello Ave., Jersey City.  
P. F. Corrigan, Coles and Ninth Sts., Jersey City.  
G. Denchfield, 717 Ave. D, Bayonne, N. J.  
Aug. Dege, Greenville, N. J.  
A. F. D. Dege, 475 Ave. D, Bayonne, N. J.  
Richard Eckert, 276 Monmouth St., Jersey City, N. J.  
F. J. Ehrhardt, 183 Jackson Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
G. Ehrhardt, 809 Ave. D, Bayonne, N. J.  
M. C. Ehrhardt, 148 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City.

F. Forrester, 19 St. Paul Ave., Jersey City.  
Carl Gerth, 308 Grand St., Jersey City.  
Gilzon Bros., 381 Summit Ave., Jersey City.  
John Gulchow, 385 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City.  
Fred Haas, 3227 Boulevard, Jersey City.  
Wm. F. Heckman, 684 Ocean Ave., Jersey City.  
H. Heggemeyer, 464 Bergen Ave., Jersey City.  
M. Heim, 516 Jersey Ave., Jersey City.  
M. Hemmendinger, 619 Grand St., Jersey City.  
F. Hendershot, 508 Ave. D, Bayonne, N. J.  
N. Hensel, Eighth and Brunswick Sts., Jersey City, N. J.  
Louis Henry, Grove and 16th Sts., Jersey City.  
Joseph M. Igoe, 260 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
P. C. Juhren, Bower St. and New York Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
S. W. Kagan, 247 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
Jacob Klein, 60 Lafayette St., Jersey City, N. J.  
John Knobloch, 209 Ocean Ave., Greenville, N. J.  
F. C. Krafft, 372 Pacific Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
John Kroeper, 245 Barrow St., Jersey City.  
Alfred Larsen, 128 Pacific Ave., Jersey City.  
Chas. A. Lau, 381 Grove St., Jersey City.  
H. Leisinger, 319 Warren St., Jersey City.  
A. Lesslauer, 367 Grand St., Jersey City.  
Geo. Lutzen, 118 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, N. J.  
Jerry Lisk, 208 Ave. D, Bayonne, N. J.  
Geo. Luhrmann & Son, 33 Hudson St., Jersey City.  
J. H. Mahnken, 21 Cottage St., Bayonne, N. J.  
Mellett Bros., 207 Montgomery St., Jersey City.  
Chas. J. Metz, 527 Mercer St., Jersey City.  
Henry Meyer, 799 Grand St., Jersey City.  
U. M. Moir, 1046 Ave. D, Bayonne.  
Thomas Moloney, 423 Ave. D, Bayonne.  
C. H. Muller, 79 Maple St., Bayonne.  
Chas. Nauman, 617 Willow Ave., Hoboken.  
Louis D. Niebank, Montgomery St., Jersey City.  
Oceanic Sea Food Co., Montgomery St., Jersey City.  
Thomas Patterson, 424 Palisade Ave., Jersey City.  
W. Pellens, 434 Grove St., Jersey City.  
J. R. Prescott, 20 Ocean Ave., Jersey City.  
F. E. La Roche, 509 Henderson St., Jersey City.  
B. Roesser, 911 Ave. D, Bayonne, N. J.  
Wm. H. Schlenghoff, 95 Beacon Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
Fred. V. Schweer, 109 Chestnut Ave., Jersey City.

John A. Seeger, 93 Beacon Ave., Jersey City.  
John H. Sheridan, 509 Grove St., Jersey City.  
Charles Specht, 161 Palisade Ave., Jersey City.  
H. W. Stenicke, Jackson and Kearney Ave., Jersey City.  
Jennie Stevens, 225 Whiton St., Jersey City.  
Jas. P. A. Waldron, 464 West Side Ave., Jersey City.  
Aug. Weitke, 180 Mercer St., Jersey City.  
A. H. Weking, 43 Wales Ave., Jersey City.  
H. O. Wittpenn, 320 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City.  
Richard White, 619 Grand St., Jersey City.

**NEW SHOPS**

The Dale Street Meat Company has just opened its new market at 98 Dale street, St. Paul, Minn.

Gus Merchant, of Cuero, Tex., is opening a butcher shop at San Antonio.

Danzeisen & Son have opened their market on Merchant street, Decatur, Ill.

William Lecraw is now in his market, corner Front and Stall streets, Marblehead, Mass.  
J. Padlan & Co., of Jersey City, have opened a nice market at Irvington, N. Y.

William J. Cronin last week opened a cash market at Windham, N. Y.

A. G. Hall is fitting up his corner store at Albert Lea, Minn., for a meat market.

This week Frank Glaser opened his "Enterprise" market in the Healy Block, Fairbault, Minn.

**BUSINESS CHANGES**

C. C. Conaghan is enlarging his meat store at Tallmadge, O.

Harper & Marcelle, of North Brookfield, Mass., have bought Emery A. Barnes' market at North and Main streets, Ware.

Oliver Labounty is turning his meat market at Church street, Gilbertville, Mass., into a tenement house.

R. D. Bebb bought the market of H. Jarard at Conesville, Ia.

Brooks' meat market at Turners, N. Y., is closed.

John George Haigis succeeds Louis T. Haigis in the butcher business in Greenfield, Mass.

Jay Ripley, of Chester, Mass., now owns the provision business of W. H. Cooney at Holyoke.

**Animal Dentistry**

The genius at Hargraves, near Mudge, N. S. W., Australia, who applied dentistry to fancy sheep, is coining money in a small way from prize sheep fanciers. The bull dentist is now in order. Then will come the copper hog snout inventor.



**\$1000<sup>00</sup> IN GOLD**

**\$1,000.00**

*In Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.*

**IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE**

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us. TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES FORWARD.

**B. NELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 E. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U.S.A.**

*In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers beware of fraudulent and worthless imitations.*

## MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Johnston, W., 2415 1st Av., to F. Zwissler .....\$ 25

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Buchner, M., 845 Pacific and 267 3d Ave., to M. M. Buckner..... 250

Fettner, C., 600 Flushing Ave., to M. Fettner ..... 200

#### Bills of Sale.

Mason, A. E., 1293 3d Ave., to B. Wright ..... 80

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bain, L. & C., 72 Rivington St., to P. Stahl .....\$ 236

Felice, F., 411 W. 41st to M. Marini.. 200

Goldstein, J., 245 E. 121st to J. Sannenbaum ..... 285

Klekner & Marcus, 605 E. 13th, to I. Steg ..... 58

Krugg, J. J., 552 W. 47th, to C. Jaber Diamond & Ney, 188 3d Ave., to E. Cornell ..... 450

Gazzo, J., 1425 B'dway, to V. R. Gazzo ..... 4,500

Gottlieb, L., 1365 5th Ave., to Weston & Steinhardt ..... 200

Heirstein, N., 324 Canal, to W. Neund Hunter, W. B., 3 Beekman, to Cowperthwait ..... 350

Nick, L., 219 Broome, to Levin Bros. ..... 263

Sinbad, L., 158 Spring, to E. R. Biehler ..... 130

#### Bills of Sale.

Cantor, B., 32 Monroe, to E. Morrison ..... 25

Freund, N., 324 Canal, to N. Heinstein ..... 900

Marsaniello, V., 411 W. 41st, to F. Felice ..... 850

Sercus & Altschiller, 300 Broome, to A. Altschilling ..... 400

Tapken, Hy., 435 E. 6th, to L. Tapken ..... 500

Wiesner, A., 298 W. Houston, to J. R. Weisner ..... 3

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Ginsburg, M., 1012 Manhattan Ave., to I. Goldberg ..... 600

Warnken, M. D., 380 Keap, to D. Weltmann ..... 130

Horne, P., 177 Boeum, to M. Hunsburg ..... 400

Wagner, H., 1235 3d Ave., to Obermeyer & L. .... 200

#### Bills of Sale.

Ferrara, G., 172 Johnson Ave., to Madelena Romano ..... 4,700

Haut, S., 1097 Manhattan Ave., to J. Kozora ..... 33

Meyerring, B., 146 Hoyt, to D. Thies.. 590

Thies, D., 146 Hoyt, to H. Bottijer.. 500

#### TWO QUESTIONS ANSWERED

##### Anonymous

SUBSCRIBER, DENVER, COLO.—If, as you say, you are a subscriber, you surely should be acquainted with the well-known rule that no inquiries are answered in these columns without the name and address of the subscriber signed to the communication.

#### Action of Cold on Milk, Etc.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.—(1) The simple action of cold on milk has been studied scientifically, and it has been conclusively proved that the artificial cooling of milk by ice, whether the milk be placed for the purpose in deep cans or in shallow pans, produces far better sweeter cream than any other system. (2) An analysis of cream would show about as follows: Milk fat, 85.6 per cent.; casein, 0.92 per cent.; ash, 0.12 per cent.; water, 13.36 per cent.

## BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—Wood & White, Bristol; fish market; petition in bankruptcy.

FLORIDA.—J. W. Johnson, Cedar Keys; wholesale fish; burned out.

GEORGIA.—Sommers & Winkler, Savannah; butchers; Conrad Winkler will succeed about June 1.

INDIANA.—Ransom S. Green, Marion; meats; chattel mortgage, \$260.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—F. J. Lasby, Minco; meats; chattel mortgage, \$600 (real estate and fixtures).

MAINE.—M. E. Hall, Brownsville, provisions, etc.; away.—A. K. Martin, Rumford Falls; provisions; sold real estate, \$1, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS.—L. T. Heigis, Shelburne Falls; provisions, etc.; sold out.—John J. Sheeran, Somerville; provisions, etc.; succeeded by M. J. Quigley.—Rosa Bernstein, Boston; provisions; wife of Max; filed certificate, etc.—William Hanson, Fall River; provisions, etc.; sold real estate (amount not given).—T. F. Finney, Hyannisport; fish; real estate; mortgage, \$300.—Thomas & Smith, Lowell; fish; discharged chattel mortgage.—Lucy M. Norton, Lynn; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$200, discharged.—Charles E. Moody, Malden; fish; real estate mortgage, \$2,950.—Herman Schrank, Malden; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$475.—Peter Curtis, Rockland; provisions; sold real estate (amount not given).—Margaret Walker, Somerville; provisions; wife of William, filed certificate, etc.

MICHIGAN.—Grice & Betz, Coldwater; meats; dissolved.—Charles Field, Detroit; meats, etc.; succeeded by D. S. Marshall.—C. E. Sullivan, Petoskey; meats; succeeded by Corbett W. Doherty.—Catherine Krippen, Detroit; meats, etc.; purchase, chattel mortgage, \$400.

MINNESOTA.—Thomas Finnegan, Cass Lake; meat; discontinued here.

MISSOURI.—W. R. Poley, Kansas City; meats, etc.; warranty deed, \$2,000.—John P. Poczekaj, St. Louis; butcher; bill of sale.

NEBRASKA.—H. C. Rincker, Crawford; meat; chattel mortgages, \$736 and \$175.

NEW JERSEY.—Albert Hall, West Hoboken; meat; dead.—Albert Lesslauer, Jersey City; meat, etc.; bill of sale, \$1,200.

NEW YORK STATE.—Andrew Kehl, Glendale; meat; sold out.—George N. Conover, Gloversville; meats; real estate mortgage, \$2,100.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—H. Solomon, poultry, meat, etc.; dead.

OHIO.—J. H. Fronefield, Van Wert; meat; succeeded by Fronefield & Jones.

PENNSYLVANIA.—John F. McAndrew, Scranton; meat; judgment, \$356.

RHODE ISLAND.—Philip Stevens, Newport; meat, etc.; will discontinue this business.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Nashville, Tenn., Retail Butchers' Association held its first annual meeting last week, and appointed the following committee to look after the forthcoming picnic:

Messrs. Albert Hawkins, William Jacobs, Charles Petre, Wiley Thompson, George Jacobs, Henry Stiles, Albert Wehrenberg, James E. Jetre, Jacob Yocum and Otto Jacobs.

The Madison, Wis., butchers have met and formed an early closing market association. The association will also go for the "dead beat" and have a picnic by way of diversion.

The second annual convention of the Texas Retail Butchers' Association takes place in Dallas on Tuesday, June 10. The big banquet will be held on June 11. J. P. Kline, of Texarkana, is president of the State association, and J. J. Holland, of Fort Worth, is State secretary, as well as secretary of the local organization.

The Columbus, O., Retail Butchers' Association visited Cincinnati last Sunday. It was decided to change the regular meetings during the summer months from the second and fourth Sundays to the second and fourth Tuesdays each month at 7:30 p. m.

Last week several Poughkeepsie, N. Y., retail butchers met and formed a preliminary association. Isaac L. Varian was elected chairman and L. Feierabend, Jr., secretary. Preliminaries to a permanent organization are in progress.

The Lowell, Mass., Butchers' Association met last week, and, among other things, passed resolutions of regret at the death of Mayor C. A. R. Dimon.

The Washington, D. C., Retail Meat Dealers' Association and about 1,500 guests went on the association's annual excursion to River View. Among the day's fun was a ball game between the Center and Riggs markets' men.

The Benchmen's Association of Hudson County, N. J., are making a red hot campaign for Sunday closing. The clergy is being asked to help.

### Postponed Its Desire

The Kearney (N. J.) Board of Health has decided to postpone its desire to ride over the abattoir permit issued by the Hudson County Health Board to the Newark Beef Company. Kearney meadows is suffering from too many Boards of Health and too little health.

THESE IS ONLY ONE

# PRESERVATIVE

IN USE SINCE 1877

GET THE GENUINE

FOR PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS. SEND FOR RECEIPT CARD

C: FOR CURING AND CORNING.  
B: FOR BOLOGNAS, FRANKFURTERS, ETC.  
A: FOR FRESH MEATS, PORK SAUSAGES, POULTRY.

AB EXTRA: FOR SMOKED & SPICED SAUSAGES.  
XXX: FOR CHOPPED MEATS, CUTS ETC.  
TRIPE: KEEPS FRESH AND PICKLED TRIPE.

IMPORTERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

## THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NEW YORK. 41-43 WARREN ST. L. CHICAGO. 190 Michigan St. SAN FRANCISCO. 779 MISSION ST.

## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

The Brownsville police are about overworked by the "kosher" meat riots, citizen meetings and other riotous nuisances. They need rest and new clubs—bigger ones.

The Sixth ward—Jewish quarter—of Brooklyn is quieted. The butcher shops are open again and selling meat.

Louis Friedman, a lawyer, thinks it is worth \$20,000 to help a concern start in the "kosher" meat line.

A committee of women ordered the proprietor of the meat market in Market street, near Madison street, to close up. He refused. They then drove out the customers and Carrie-Swained the window glasses.

The Committee of Fifty of the "kosher" meat butchers' organization, state that offers are made to establish an abattoir.

Henry Bothshammer, employed in a butcher shop on Grand street, committed suicide last week. He had been drinking.

Charles Gillis, the butcher at 138 Henry street, was taken to Bellevue on Saturday. His mind had become deranged by the failure of his two shops.

Appel Brothers, of Wallabout Market, put a deputy marshal in charge of Louis Boessier's shop at Rogers avenue, near Midwood street, the end of last week. The "boss" was not to be seen.

Broilers are high and scarce. The continued elevation of beef prices will make all grades of chickens higher and scarcer generally.

The Chicago meat riots and drivers' strike are now affecting the retail trade of New York. A meat famine is feared.

Some humorist sent the girls of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, samples of shaving soap. The college directory omits the "Mr." or "Miss" before the names. The women can't see the joke.

Swift & Company are still "excavating" on the site of their contemplated plant at Forty-fourth street and First avenue.

Some of the more cheerful minded of the butchers seek dashes on the speedway if they can't get them in the meat business.

The meat markets, except in the disgruntled "kosher" district, seem to be running on full time. There is not such a rush as formerly, but something is doing.

August Crossman, the butcher at 717 Ninth avenue, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$6,282. He began business in 1895.

Phillip Wechsler, formerly a restaurant keeper at 11 Monroe street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$5,441; assets, \$35.

R. Webber has filed a judgment against the East India Co. for \$297.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger wholesale branch on Barclay street was opened Monday with Mr. Siefel as manager.

Ike Gumbach, the clever box manager for Nelson Morris & Co., at Manhattan Market, is seriously sick, threatened with pneumonia.

The Brownsville Young Men's Club, 131 Watkins street, goes in for cheaper meat—if they can get it. Getting meat cheaper is better—if you can.

### SCIENTIFIC WAGON BUILDERS

The firm of Peters & Heins, whose factory is located at 505 to 509 East 82d street, has established a reputation for fine wagons second to none in the city. This firm builds the wagons and trucks for most of our public institutions. It is a well known fact that before any firm can close so many important contracts it must have shown its ability to build to the entire satisfaction of city officials. That is a guarantee of the kind of work this firm turns out. This firm has just delivered three new wagons to Toby Greenbaum, of Second avenue and 73d street, which are works of art in their way, having Brewster green bodies and red running gear with a handsome bull's head in the center—not slapped on, but perfect and artistic. These wagons are as handsome as anything in the city. Butchers and packers would do well

to see the firm of Peters & Heins when there is need of anything in their line.

### Soap and Meat

The three boys who were sent up to the juvenile department of the Queens County jail from Long Island City recently for robbing a butcher shop wrote the following soap protest to the warden:

We can do without dollars,  
Dimes, devils or dope,  
But, hang it all, warden,  
We can't do without soap.

### Meat Against Hats and Furs

A shrewd little German butcher on the upper East Side tells a lady when she speaks about high meat: "Theatres high, hats high, furs high, silks high; you buy them. Meat is worth more to you, and it costs me high. What you want?" That settles it. She sees the sense, feels convicted and complains no more. He keeps his customers and sells meat.

### Lady Butcher says "Pussy" Katz

Mrs. Pauline Haft, the lady butcher, at 355 East Seventieth street, called Mrs. Katz "Pussy" Katz. She got even by saying that Mrs. Haft didn't sell "kosher" fowls. That's how the two got into court. "Pussy" Katz paid the fine.

The Brooklyn butchers are talking much about closing their shops for the Summer. A small percentage of them may do so. Such talk is mostly rank foolishness. If the butcher is paying more for meat so is the public—chucks at 12c. to 14c., for instance; other meats in proportion.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Raphael Lucini, a well-to-do butcher at Newburg, N. Y., while sitting with his family at the dinner table last Saturday, was shot in the back. Foe unknown.

Atlanta, Ga., is in a high beef stew. The Georgia farmers, though, smile at high steer prices. So it goes.

William Keener, the butcher at Freehold, N. J., has closed his market until prices and profits can see each other.

Glenn W. Petrie, who closed his market at Rome, N. Y., last week, has a regret: "I should have closed a month ago," he said.

A permit has been granted Henry Muhs to run a slaughterhouse according to the Board of Health at West Paterson, N. J.

Commencing June 1, the butchers of Irvington, N. J., will close their markets on Sundays.

### Permit to Slaughter Cattle

The Hoboken Butchers' Supply Company, at 503 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J., has applied to the local Board of Health for a permit to slaughter cattle. The whole matter will be carefully investigated.

### Will Kill His Own Beeves

Robert Dugdale, the meat man at Middletown, N. Y., will kill his own cattle fattened by himself on Orange County grasses.

### "Kosher" Arbitration

The following is sent us from Boston, Mass.:

Three men have been appointed by the Jewish Retail Butchers' Union to act with the Arbitration Committee suggested by Rabbi Margolies. The committee will have three representatives of the wholesale business and three of the people, with Rabbi Margolies as chairman, and its purpose will be to restore business relations between the union butchers and the wholesale dealers. At present meat is cheap in the Jewish settlement, as the two parties to the recent fight have adopted a price-cutting policy.

### Warns Veal Butchers

Health Commissioner Bosley gave strict orders to his food inspectors to carry out to the letter the ordinance which prohibits the slaughtering for food of calves less than three weeks old or weighing less than 80 lbs. Dr. Bosley said he was anxious to save the owners of such animals loss of property, as any calf about to be slaughtered which does not come up to the legal requirements will be condemned and destroyed.

### Convicts Have Meat Riots

Even the convicts of Missouri have the meat riot fever. They refused to go to work until other than "concession" beef—whatever that may mean—is served to them.

### Champion Beef Skinner

An irreverent Britisher calls Champion Beef Skinner Paul Tetzal a "beef mutilator," and a "jobber of one particular branch of butchering." That's nasty around coronation time. To get Paul beaten some old way he has fixed up the following drag net conditions for a competition:

Everything to be done by each man without human help.

- 1—Kill and dress a sheep.
- 2—Kill and dress a lamb, to be blown with fat and backsetted.
- 3—Kill and dress a calf, to be blown with fat and backsetted, head and feet dressed.
- 4—Kill and dress a pig.
- 5—Kill and dress a bullock.

Offal of each animal to be done fit for shop and use, and next day each animal to be cut up into joints, boned and fattened, ready for front.

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

R. Perry's meat market has been burned at Marion, Ill.

Edward Tipples' market in the Sweeney Building, Scranton, Pa., was burned on Monday.

Al Voight's meat market and Ed Voight's grocery and provision store were destroyed by fire last week at Montpelier, Ind.

Max E. Mueller lost \$500 in meats, etc., in the fire a few days ago at Wilmette, Ill.

Benj. Masters' meat market has been destroyed by fire at Green Cove Springs, Fla.

W. T. Barnard's provision store and meat market was gutted by fire at Jersey City, N. J., Friday of last week.

A destructive fire at Sparta, Ill., wiped out Leiner Bros.' meat market.

Fire in John Heinemann's market, on Ward street, Pittsburg, Pa., last Friday did \$5,000 damage.

Fire in the smokehouse in the rear of J. Charles Schwartz's meat market, on West Main street, Middletown, N. Y., a few days ago caused much excitement, but not much damage.

### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

John B. Smith, a well known butcher at Binghamton, N. Y., died there at his home, 8 Jay street, Friday of last week, aged 66 years.

Hugh W. Parkhurst, a Gloucester, Mass., butcher, died at the Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, last week. He was a "Red Man."

Charles P. Baumann, a retired Baltimore, Md., butcher, died suddenly in that city last week at the home of his son, 1827 West Lexington street.

### Had His Suspicions

Hardup—My butcher says the price of beef must go up.

Bentouched—I don't blame him. I'd make you put up the price myself if I were your butcher.

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts this week were 23,300; last week, 21,800; same week last year, 31,100. There was less snap to the market. Breach between ripe beefs and grassers widens. Latter were sharply lower than at close last week, as they kill badly. Best beefs sold strong with top at 7.60, against 7.50 last week and 5.95, the highest for June of last year. Butcher cows declined 40 to 60 cents. Stockers and feeders made slight advance on account of light supplies. Southern closed steady at 25 decline from last week. Veal calves showed a further decline of 50 cents.

Hog receipts this week were 50,000; last week, 39,500; same week last year, 91,900. Better tone to market owing to continued light receipts and better quality. Farmers are not disposed to force hogs on the market. Market strong. Top 7.45, the highest this year. Bulk 6.80 to 7.30, against 5.60 to 5.85 last year.

Sheep receipts for the week were 16,500; last week, 15,600; same week last year, 18,800. Increased supplies of Southwest muttons caused decline of 20 to 30 cents on all grades. Spring lambs 6.25 to 7.15; native sheep, 5.25 to 6.25; Southwest, 4.20 to 4.70.

Slaughterers purchases were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	2,909	13,577	2,748
Fowler .....	601	6,604	1,460
Schwarzschild .....	1,585	4,367	1,916
Swift .....	4,598	10,828	1,466
Cudahy .....	3,133	9,465	1,754
Ruddy .....	470	344	385

Hide demand fair. Prices steady; green salted, 7½; dry butchers', 16 lbs. up, 14½; dry salt, 11; sheep pelts, green, 40 to 70; dry, 8 cents lb.

### OMAHA

**CATTLE.**—The fat cattle market has been rather uneven this week but closing prices are about 10¢ to 15¢ lower for both beef steers and cow stuff. This slump has been due almost entirely to the strike in Chicago demoralizing the market there and reflecting on all the western markets. There has been a good demand all week, and aside from the strike troubles the situation continues strong, with no likelihood of heavy enough supplies to make any material weakness very soon. Trade in stockers and feeders has been dull with prices shading lower on all but the best fleshy grades.

**HOGS.**—The market opened very dull and weak on Monday, but since then values have been improving and the week closes with prices at the high point, 5¢ to 10¢ higher than the close of last week. There has been very little change in the situation. Packers want the hogs, while the supplies show a considerable decrease as compared with a year ago.

Heavy and butcher grades continue to command a premium while the light and common grades are very uncertain sellers, but generally at bottom prices. Local packers are paying right up to Chicago prices for the bulk of the hogs and this naturally keeps the Iowa stock coming in this direction.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts continue small with the quality somewhat indifferent. There has been a very fair demand and a steady market for the good fat stock, both mutton and lambs, while the half fat grades continue to sell very unsatisfactorily. The trade in feeder sheep and lambs has been very light, with prices weak.

### ST. JOSEPH

The market on beef steers underwent a severe break in values in spite of the moderate marketing which was due to adverse conditions in the East and not to the lack of demand on the part of the killers and shipping account. The general loss was 15 to 35¢, with the fairly good grades selling to the least advantage. Cows and heifers also broke sharply, from 15 to 40¢. The stocker and feeder market ruled just to the reverse of the fat cattle trade, owing to the reduced offerings and good demand on the part of the country buyers and local dealers. The general advance was 15 to 25¢.

Under liberal marketing packers were bearish early in the week and hog prices suffered a sharp break, but owing to the reduced offerings later on the decline was more than regained. The quality of the hogs was of good to choice average, with the average weight running about like the average of some weeks back.

Sheep arrivals reached comparatively moderate proportions, with the majority of the offerings running to Colorado lambs early in the week, while native mixed made up the arrivals later on. The lamb market closed up 10 to 15¢ higher, but heavy native ewes and common and medium stock suffered a break of 10 to 15¢. Hardly enough wethers or yearlings were on sale to make a basis to compare with.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.)

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, May 31, 1902, were as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**—Cattle, 21,041; hogs, 24,840; sheep, 14,840.

**CATTLE.**—The run in the native division was heavier than last week, and included a few loads of choice cattle, but none that could be termed strictly fancy; best sold for \$7.50. The quality of the beef cattle was not good, and a good many grass, half-fat cattle were included in the receipts. The market the fore part of the week was steady on all fat cattle, but declined every day since, and closed with the bulk of the medium to pretty good kinds 30 to 50¢ lower than last week. Buyers are discriminating very much against the grassy, half-fat kinds of cattle. Cow and heifer butcher stuff was in liberal receipt; best were 10 to 15¢ lower, medium to pretty good kinds fully 50¢ lower. There was a moderate run of bulls, but prices were off 10 to 15¢; stockers and feeders were in fair demand; best ruled about steady, others lower. Milk cows and calves were about steady, best grades meeting with the strongest demand. Bulk sold from \$30 to \$45 per cow and calf, extreme range \$20 to \$54. Veal calves, under liberal receipts, decline about 50¢ per cwt.; bulk sold from \$5.50 to \$6; top for week was \$6.50. Quarantine receipts were very heavy—in fact, the heaviest week's run for some time. Best grades closed 15 to 20¢ lower; medium to pretty good kinds were off 25 to 50¢; common grades declined from 40 to 65¢. There are entirely too many grassy, half-fat cattle coming to market, and as buyers are showing a decided preference for the better grades these unfinished cattle will undoubtedly sell still lower. On Monday of this week we sold 16 head of Texas steers weighing 1,552 lbs. at \$8, which is a record breaking price. These cattle were about the fattest we ever saw come from Texas. Bulls, cows and heifers have been in light supply; prices ruled steady to a shade lower. Calf receipts have been heavy, and values are \$2.50 to \$3 per head lower than the extreme high time. During the week steers sold from \$3.35 to \$8; bulk, \$5 to \$5.90; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to

## "Capital" Rattan Mixed Brooms



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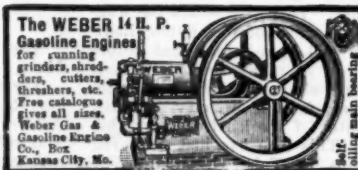
**INDIANAPOLIS BRUSH AND BROOM MFG. CO.,**  
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## TANNING CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products. Tanning chemistry a specialty.

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Official Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange  
N. Y. NEW YORK CITY



\$4.50; bulk, \$3.40 to \$3.80; stags and oxen, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$5 per cwt.; \$4 to \$11 per head; bulk, \$3 to \$9.

**HOGS.**—Receipts were a little heavier than last week. The market the forepart of the week was lower, but later, under more favorable conditions, a net advance of about 25c. was forced. The week's top was 7.45. Saturday's sales were made on following basis: Butchers' and select heavies, \$7.10 to \$7.45; light mixed, \$6.90 to \$7.20; heavy pigs, \$6 to \$6.90; light pigs, \$5 to \$6; rough heavies, \$6 to \$6.75.

**SHEEP.**—The week's receipts were liberal, and both sheep and lambs declined about 25c. However, good clearance was made at following values: Best lots of mixed ewes and wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6; spring lambs, \$6.50 to \$7; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4; stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Purchases for week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co.	4,746	4,798	3,967
Swift & Co.	6,795	9,350	7,294
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	3,154	2,144	422
Armour & Co.	620	1,195	
Butchers'	810	2,834	986
Eastern Account		2,497	
Kingan & Co.	71		
Hammond	652		
Iaacs	186		

Tuesday, June 3, 1902.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts have been liberal so far this week, and the general market rules 15 to 25 c. lower than last week's closing quotations.

**HOGS.**—Receipts have been fair, and values are some lower than last Saturday.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts have been fairly liberal and the market is steady to strong.

#### HAWAIIAN CENSUS

The farms of Hawaii, June 1, 1900, numbered 2,273 and were valued at \$60,029,956. Of this amount, \$3,545,895, or 5.9 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and \$56,484,061, or 94.1 per cent., the value of land, and improvements other than buildings. On the same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$11,484,890, and of livestock, \$2,570,142. These values, added to that of farms, give the "total value of farm property," \$74,084,988, an average agricultural investment per inhabitant of \$491.07.

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for the census year was \$22,040,731, an average of \$143.12 for each inhabitant of the islands. Of the above amount, \$623,215, or 2.8 per cent., represents the value of animal products, and \$21,417,516, or 97.2 per cent., the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms.

The number of domestic animals on farms June 1, 1900, was as follows: Calves (under 1) 17,517, value \$85,654; steers (1 and under 2) 15,075, value \$140,301; steers (2 and under 3) 10,319, value \$122,083; steers (3 and

over) 12,640, value \$223,391; bulls (1 and over) 830, value \$29,809; lambs (under 1) 17,492, value \$11,500; sheep (ewes, 1 and over) 61,646, value \$87,412; sheep (rams and wethers, 1 and over) 22,960, value \$34,971; swine (all ages) 8,057, value \$49,576.

The neat cattle of the territory are generally of an inferior grade. The comparatively high average value of dairy cows, \$31.73, is the result of the great demand for dairy produce, which has led the farmers to keep a better grade of cows than of other neat cattle.

Cattle raising is confined chiefly to the mountainous districts, where natural pasturage is abundant. Moreover, the horn fly has proven such a serious pest on the lands of lower altitude that the keeping of herds there is considered practically impossible.

The recent great development of the sugar industry has diminished the acreage used for grazing and has tended to check the increase in the number of neat cattle. This has not, however, proved injurious to the cattle-raising industry. Formerly the local consumption of beef was much less than the supply, many animals being slaughtered for their hides and tallow. Now, through the reduction of supply caused by the conversion of many acres of pasture land into cane fields, and the increased demand due to the rapid growth of population, not enough cattle are raised to supply the demand of local consumers, and all the animals raised find a ready market in the territory at high prices, despite the fact that they are of an inferior quality.

Only twenty-five farmers reported sheep on hand, June 1, 1900. The number of these animals, however, was 84,606, showing an average of 3,384 for each farmer engaged in the sheep-raising industry. The Island Nihau is almost wholly utilized in connection with sheep ranches, and some very good stock is kept, although the native sheep, as a rule, are inferior in quality.

The prevailing conditions in Hawaii are not well suited to the raising of swine, although there is a good market for pork among the Chinese residents. Only 8,057 swine were reported.

#### Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

A strong speculative market has helped S. P. and green meats, and prices are a shade firmer, with some trading at the advance. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 av., nominally 11½; do., 12@14 av., nominally 11½; do., 14@16 av., nominally 11½; do., 18@20 av., nominally 11½@11¾; green picnics, 5@6 av., nominally 8½@8¾; do., 6@8 av., nominally 8½@8¾; do., 8@10 av., nominally 8½@8¾; green New York shoulders, 10@12 av., nominally 8¾; green skinned hams, 14@16, nominally 11½; do., 16@18 av., nominally 12; do., 18@20 av., nominally 12½; green clear bellies, 6@8 av., nominally 12½; do., 8@10 av., nominally 11½@11¾; do., 10@12 av., nominally 10½@10¾.

## CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING

#### LIVE STOCK

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, May 28	18,802	2,102	30,029	10,416
Thursday, May 29	9,349	1,466	20,006	8,989
Friday, May 30	1,068	308	14,534	2,865
Saturday, May 31	113	9	11,209	28
Monday, June 2	7,999	295	36,774	11,349
Tuesday, June 3	1,331	2,085	17,071	11,607
Wednesday, June 4	11,000	1,200	32,000	17,000

Week thus far	20,330	3,580	85,845	39,956
Same time last w'k.	45,187	6,194	91,389	42,063
Cor. time 1901	45,952	3,274	97,532	55,601
Total last week	55,717	7,977	137,138	53,945
Previous week	49,111	7,037	138,433	68,723
Cor. week 1901	60,977	4,974	165,146	71,186
Cor. week 1900	55,582	4,167	180,090	47,402

Shipments—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, May 28	3,208	41	5,300	1,414
Thursday, May 29	4,727	367	4,211	821
Friday, May 30	2,315	135	2,148	...
Saturday, May 31	680	47	1,343	280
Monday, June 2	2,090	6	6,998	...
Tuesday, June 3	680	120	924	285
Wednesday, June 4	2,500	40	6,000	1,500

#### Range of Cattle Values

Extra good heaves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.	7.00@7.75
Good to choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	6.50@7.00
Fair to medium shipping, ex. steers	5.75@6.50
Plain to common beef steers	5.00@5.75
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	4.75@5.40
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	5.00@5.75
Fair to medium feeders	4.00@4.75
Plain to fair light stockers	3.50@4.50
Bulls, good to choice	4.00@5.50
Bulls, common to medium	3.00@4.00
Good fat cows and heifers	4.75@5.75
Good cutting and fair beef cows	3.75@4.75
Common to good canning cows	2.25@3.00
Veal, calves, common to fancy	5.00@6.50
Corn fed Western steers	6.50@7.50
Fed Texas steers	6.00@6.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers	4.25@5.50

#### Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy	2.30@7.45
Selected medium and heavy butchers	7.10@7.25
Good to choice heavy packing	7.15@7.25
Fair to good heavy packing	7.05@7.20
Good to choice heavy mixed	6.90@7.15
Good to choice light mixed	7.05@7.15
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.	6.50@6.80
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.	5.75@6.35
Rough, stags and throwouts	4.00@5.00

#### Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings	5.50@6.50
Good to choice native wethers	5.25@6.35
Medium to choice mixed natives	5.00@5.50
Good to prime Western muttons	5.50@6.50
Fair to choice fat ewes	3.70@4.50
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders	3.25@4.25
Culls, bucks and tail end lots	2.75@3.25
Plain to choice yearling feeders	5.00@5.25
Lambs, poor to fair	4.50@6.00
Lambs, good to fancy	6.00@7.50

#### Packers' Purchases

Armour & Co.	33,300
Anglo-American	10,300
Boyd & Lunham	2,000
Continental Packing Co.	8,300
T. J. Lipton & Co.	4,500
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,100
Nelson Morris & Co.	6,700
Swift & Company	27,000
S. & S.	3,900
City butchers	6,300

Total ..... 112,800

#### General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—By referring to the published reports it will be seen that the receipts of hogs for the month of May this year, compared with last, falls short nearly 400,000 head in the five principal markets of the country, and it does not require a labored argument to ac-

## SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD  
MASS., U. S. A.

### PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

count for the continued high prices prevailing for hogs and hog products. The strikes at the packinghouses is used as a weapon to depress the market whenever the receipts are a little above an average, but the apparent shortage in the supplies prevents a lasting decline, and prices, week in and week out, are nearly, if not quite, up to the high point of the year. A good portion of Monday's receipts, when over 40,000 hogs were marketed, consisted of the cleaning up of the May contracted hogs, and it is only reasonable to look for some little reduction in the size of the receipts for the near future and a strong and higher market, especially if the provision market continues to hold on a parity with the price of hogs.

The provision market remains in strong hands, the quality of the hogs generally is good and the shipping demand fair. The smaller packers generally are taking a larger portion of the offerings on account of the inability of the larger operators to purchase as freely as they would like.

The heavy rains throughout the corn belt promises a rather wet season, and if long continued would do considerable damage to the growing corn crop; but it is rather too early in the season to speculate on what effect this would have on the market for hogs, and from anything we know to the contrary the outlook continues good for at least an average pig crop during the summer. The weather continues favorable for the maturing and growing of hogs, and no reason why we should not have a good supply of hogs later on.

We can see nothing depressing in the situation, and the only dark cloud is the menace of the spread of the strike among the butchers so as to cause a general shut down and stoppage of business at the yards. However, we believe that neither the packers nor the men would allow such extreme measures to be adopted, and a settlement of all difficulties between them may be looked for in the near future.

The hog market to-day (Wednesday) was fully as good as the high point on Monday, the bulk of the good hogs selling at 7.15@7.35. The trade closed strong, and with a moderate run the balance of the week we look for these prices to be fairly well maintained.

**CATTLE.**—The discouraging reports sent out last week in regard to labor disturbances checked the receipts of cattle almost to the zero point, the supply on Monday being only 7,500, which breaks the record for several years for small Monday receipts. The sharp and decided break in the market for all kinds of fat cattle last week, as well as the decline in butcher stock and stockers and feeders, in our opinion, was a good and sufficient reason for holding the run back, and in view of the fact that the market for hogs and sheep and lambs continued to rule strong and even higher, it was strange that the strike conditions should limit the purchase of cattle and the price of beef cattle be allowed to decline.

However, the nominal receipts on Monday and the moderate runs of Tuesday and Wednesday, accompanied by the good demand from shippers and exporters, caused the market to react, and 25@40c. of last week's decline has been regained, especially on choice well-matured steers and desirable grades of butcher stock which once more are selling at the high point of the season.

The aggregate receipts at all Western markets are greatly short of last year, and we can see nothing in the near future that would admit of much if any permanent decline—at least not until the range cattle commence to move freely. The bulk of the choice well-matured steers weighing 1,200 lbs. and upward are selling from 7.25@7.75, with fair to good beef cattle from 6.50@7.25. As stated above, we do not look for a sufficient increase in the supply to admit of a permanently lower market any time this month. Texas cattle, distillery fed stock and the general run of grass cattle advanced in sympathy with the improvement in the market for the better grades of natives, and prices for these kinds are 15@25c. higher.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been moderate this week, principally on account of the strike, and prices have advanced

## CHICAGO Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	\$10.20	\$10.25	\$10.15	\$10.25
September .....	10.20	10.27½	10.20	10.27½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	0.75	0.82½	0.70	0.82½
September .....	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.80

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	17.05	17.17½	17.00	17.17½
September .....	17.15	17.30	17.10	17.30

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	\$10.22½	\$10.30	\$10.22½	\$10.20
September .....	10.30	10.32½	10.25	10.27½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	0.82½	0.92½	0.82½	0.87½
September .....	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.85

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	17.12½	17.30	17.12½	17.22½
September .....	17.22½	17.37½	17.22½	17.30

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	\$10.20	\$10.27½	\$10.20	\$10.25
September .....	10.25	10.32½	10.25	10.27

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	0.90	10.25	0.90	10.15
September .....	0.82½	10.10	0.82½	10.05

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	17.20	17.40	17.20	17.35
September .....	17.27½	17.47½	17.27½	17.42½

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	\$10.25	\$10.25	\$10.20	\$10.20
September .....	10.27½	10.27½	10.22½	10.22½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	10.10	10.15	10.05	10.07½
September .....	10.10	10.12½	9.97½	10.00

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	17.30	17.32½	17.17½	17.20
September .....	17.37½	17.40	17.25	17.27½

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	\$10.20	10.25	10.20	10.25
September .....	10.20	10.30	10.20	10.27½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	10.05	10.17½	10.02½	10.15
September .....	9.95	10.07½	9.95	10.02½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	17.17½	17.50	17.17½	17.40
September .....	17.30	17.55	17.27½	17.45

15@25c. on lambs; sheep about steady. With a settlement of labor troubles we would look for more liberal receipts, and do not think the situation would warrant any better market. Lambs are selling very high now, grass sheep will soon begin to come, and there seems to be a good supply of natives all the time—all of which will tend to force a lower range of prices.

Good to choice spring lambs are in good demand at 7@7.50; the best Colorado clipped lambs, 7@7.25; best woolled Colorados, 7@7.50. The Colorado fed lambs are nearly all marketed now, and after this week the trade will have to depend on natives and grass stock.

The market for ewes and bucks continues very poor, the best ewes selling around 5c. and good to choice bucks at 3@3.50. Good clipped native lambs are selling at 6@6.75; good to choice fed wethers at 5.50@5.75, and yearlings at 6@6.25.

## CATTLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

About 630 head of Texas cattle were shipped from Pensacola, Fla., on Wednesday of last week to South Africa. The shipment was made by Maude & Carew and is intended as the first of many thousands to be used in restocking the depleted veldts of South Africa.

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.40
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	18.25

## BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.35
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.50
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

## EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid		Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		3.50
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....		6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....		11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....		22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....		\$1.75 per lb.

## Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.30
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

## BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$16.00
Plate beef.....	15.00
Extra mess beef.....	15.00
Prime mess beef.....	15.00
Beef hams.....	21.00

## DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	14
Insides.....	14½
Outsides.....	13½
Knuckles.....	15½
Reg. cuds.....	11½

## SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 13½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 14
Shoulders.....	a 9½
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 9½
Breakfast bacon.....	a 15½

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a 9½
Hocks.....	a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	3 a 9½
Pork Tenderloins.....	a 14
Pork loins.....	a 11½
Spare ribs.....	5½ a 6
Trimnings.....	a 6½
Boston butts.....	a 9½
Cheek meat.....	5 a
Leaf lard.....	10½ a
Skinned shoulders.....	a 9

## BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.		F. O. B., Kansas City.	
No. 1.....	14	No. 1.....	13½
No. 2.....	16	No. 2.....	15½
No. 3.....	19	No. 3.....	16½
No. 4.....	20	No. 4.....	17½

## CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4¼ a 5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3¼
White clarified.....	a 4¾
Plantation granulated.....	4 a 4¾
Yellow clarified.....	a 4¾

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.30
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	2.65
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.50
Casting salt in bbls., 250 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 57
Beef bungs, each.....	a 12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 15
Hog bungs.....	a 10
Medium, each.....	a 4¼
Small, each.....	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 20½

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 2.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,297		2,042	25,937	6,238
Sixtieth st.	2,344	194	10,710	4,493	489
Fortieth st.					14,121
West Shore	3,012	61		386	
Lehigh Valley	2,485				3,298
Weehawken				1,040	
Scattering			110	49	
Totals	10,138	195	13,462	31,905	24,146
Totals last week	11,199	142	13,998	26,653	24,452

## WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JUNE 2.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Tauric			2,640
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic			2,240
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Umbria			2,000
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic			2,200
Swift Beef Co., Ca. Minnetonka			1,000
J. Shambarger & Sons, Ss. Tauric	372	1,026	
J. Shambarger & C., Ss. Menominee	225		
J. Shambarger & C., Ss. Minnetonka	330		
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Tauric	372		
Schwarz & S., Ss. Menominee	225		1,000
Schwarz & S., Ss. Minnetonka	330		1,500
Schwarz & S., Ss. Philadelphia			700
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Martello	160		
Miscellaneous, Ss. Marona			
Totals to all ports	1,954	1,114	13,280
Total exports last week	2,649	1,196	17,985
Boston exports this week	2,855	2,415	10,500
Baltimore exports this week	704	1,223	
Philadelphia exports this week	1,048		300
Montreal exports this week	1,066		
Quebec exports this week	118		
To London	3,210		6,200
To Liverpool	3,797	4,664	17,180
To Manchester	238		
To Hull	100		
To Bristol	180		
To Southampton			700
To Newcastle	160		
To Bermuda and West Indies		88	
Totals to all ports	7,745	4,752	24,080
Totals to all ports last week	9,363	2,642	28,767

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$6.70 @ \$7.25
Medium to fair native steers	\$5.85 @ \$6.65
Common and ordinary native steers	\$5.25 @ \$5.80
Oxen and stags	\$3.50 @ \$6.25
Bulls and dry cows	\$2.65 @ \$5.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	\$5.35 @ \$6.10

## LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb. @ 7.75
Live veal calves, good to prime	lb. @ 7.00
Grassers	lb. @ 7.00
Buttermilks	lb. @ 7.00

## LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	7.40 @ 7.50
Hogs, medium	7.35 @ 7.45
Hogs, light to medium	7.40 @ 7.50
Pigs	7.50 @ 7.60
Roughs	6.40 @ 6.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, best	8.50 @
Spring lambs, medium to fair	8.00 @
Clipped lambs, choice	67.00
Clipped lambs, common	6.50 @
Export sheep, clipped	6.00 @
Bucks, clipped	6.40 @
Medium sheep, clipped	4.50 @

## DRESSED BEEF

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Choice native, light	11 @ 11 1/4
Common to fair, native	9 @ 10 1/4

## WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice Western, heavy	9 1/2 @ 10
Choice Western, light	9 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, Texas	8 @ 8 1/2
Good to choice beefers	9 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair beefers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Choice cows	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Common to fair cows	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Common to fair oxen and stags	7 1/2 @ 8
Fresh Bologna bulls	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

## DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	11 @ 12
Veals, good to choice	11 @ 11 1/4
Grassers	9 @ 9 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	8 1/2 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common to medium	7 @ 8

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, heavy	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.	9 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8 1/2 @ 9

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring Lambs, choice	14 @ 15
Spring Lambs, medium to good	14 @
Spring Lambs, common to fair	12 1/2 @
Sheep, choice	9 @ 9 1/4
Sheep, good	8 @
Sheep, fair to medium	8 @

## DRESSED POULTRY

## ICED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best	14 @ 15
Turkeys—Western young toms average best	13 @ 14
Turkeys—Poor to fair	8 @ 10
Chickens, Penn broilers, per lb.	28 @ 35
Chickens, Philadelphia broilers, fancy large	36 @ 40
Chickens, Phila. broilers, mixed sizes	30 @ 35
Chickens, Western broilers, dry picked	28 @ 30
Chickens, Western broilers, scalded	25 @ 27
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best	16 @ 18
Fowls, Dry Western, scalded, avge. best	13 @ 15
Fowls, Southwestern	12 1/4 @ 13
Fowls, Western, poor to fair	10 @ 12
Old Roosters, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9
Spring Ducklings, Eastern & L. I., per lb.	13 @ 10 1/4
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.	2.50 @
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	2.00 @
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.50 @

## FROZEN

Turkeys—No 1, young hens	19 @ 20
Turkeys—Young toms	19 @ 20
Turkeys—No 2	13 @ 15
Capons, fancy, large	17 @ 19
Chickens—Large, soft-meat, fancy	12 1/2 @ 14
Chickens—Average, No. 1	8 @ 9
Chickens—No. 2	8 @ 9
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1	16 @ 19
Broilers—Scalded	16 @ 17
Fowls—No. 1	14 @ 12 1/4
Fowls—No. 2	8 @ 9
Ducks—No. 1	14 @ 15
Geese—No. 1	10 @ 11

## PROVISIONS

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	16 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef cuts	12 @ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	17 @ 18
Smoked shoulders	11 @ 10
Pickled bellies, light	11 @ 11 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy	10 1/2 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western	12 @ 13
Fresh pork loins, city	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## LIVE POULTRY

Broilers large, per lb.	22 @ 25
Broilers small, per lb.	40 @ 75
Fowls, per lb.	10 @ 14
Roosters, old per lb.	16 @ 10
Turkeys, per lb.	10 @ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70 @ 80
Ducks, Southern & southwestern per pair	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern, per pair	75 @ 90
Pigeons, live, per pair	35 @ 40

## FISH

Cod, heads off, steak	9 @ 10
Cod, heads on, market	5 @ 6
Halibut, gray	11 @ 12
White Halibut	15 @ 16
Bluefish, live	8 @ 8
Eels, skin on	2 @ 3
Eels, skinned	6 @ 10
Lobsters, large	12 1/2 @ 15
Lobsters, medium	15 @ 20
Mackerel, Spanish, large	15 @ 20
Fresh Medium Mackerel	16 @ 12
Haddock	6 @ 7
Flounders large	3 @ 5
Bolting Bass	18 @ 20
Pan Bass	12 @ 12 1/2
Eastern sea bass, live	6 @ 7
Eastern Salmon, small	20 @ 23
Eastern Salmon, large	16 @ 18
Native King Fish	15 @ 18
Delaware Hse. Shad	45 @ 50
Delaware Buck, Shad	45 @ 50
Porgies	3 @ 4
Butterfish	3 @ 4
Fluke	3 @ 4
Weakfish	5 @ 6
Sheephead	12 1/2 @ 14
Brook Trout	55 @ 60
Green Turtle	15 @ 20
Frog Legs	50 @ 55
Soft Crabs, large, per doz.	75 @ 10
Soft Crabs, med.	40 @ 60

## BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.	22 1/2 @ 22 1/4
Creamery, firsts	22 1/4 @ 22
Creamery, seconds	20 1/4 @ 21
Creamery, lower grades	8 @ 20
State dairy, half tubs, fancy	20 1/4 @ 21 1/4
State dairy, half tubs, firsts	20 1/4 @ 21
State dairy, tubs, seconds	19 1/4 @ 20
State dairy tubs, thirds	18 @ 19
State dairy, tins, etc.	18 @ 21

Western imitation cream, choice	19 @ 20 1/2
Western imitation creamery, gd. to prime	19 @ 20
Western imitation creamery, com. to fair	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Western factory choice	18 @ 19
Western factory, seconds	18 @ 18 1/2
Western factory, thirds	18 @ 17
Renovated Butter, fancy	18 @ 20
Renovated Butter, common to choice	17 1/2 @ 19
Packing Stock	17 @ 18

## CHEESE

## NEW

State full cream, small, colored, choice	9 1/2 @ 10
State full cream, small, col., fair to g'd.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4
State full cream, small, white, choice	10 @ 10 1/4
State full cream, small white, fair to g'd.	10 @ 10 1/4
State full cream, large, colored, choice	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4
State full cream, large fair to good	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4
State full cream, large, white, choice	10 @ 10
State, light skims, small, choice	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice	7 3/4 @ 8
State, part skims, prime	7 @ 7 1/4
State, part skims, fair to good	5 @ 6 1/4
State, part skims, common	4 @ 4 1/4
State, full skims	2 1/2 @ 3

## EGGS

## QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF

Western, fresh gathered, firsts, per doz.	17 @ 18
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	17 @ 17 1/2

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, selected fancy	18 1/2 @ 19
Nearby State and Penna., fresh gathered, av. prime	17 1/2 @ 18
State and Pa., fair to good	17 @ 17 1/2
Northerly selections, per doz.	17 @ 17 1/2
Western, regular packings, northerly sections good to choice	16 1/2 @ 17
Regular packings, Southern sections, av. best	15 @ 16 1/2
Regular Packings, fair	15 @
Kentucky, selected, prime	15 1/2 @
Kentucky, regular packings, prime	14 1/2 @ 15
Tennessee, and other Southern, prime	14 1/2 @ 15
Tennessee, fair to good	14 @ 14 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties, per doz.	13 1/2 @ 14

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 75c a piece
Ortals	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef	15c to 20c a piece
Balls, beef	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries	10c to 12c a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	3
Suet, fresh and heavy	6 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns	15.00
Horns, 7 1/4 os. and over, steers, first quality	\$250. @ 280.

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	3 @ \$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen	3 @ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen	3 @ 3.50
Blind Ribby sheep	\$3.25 @ 3.50
Sheep, ribby	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50 @ 4.25
X lambs, per dozen	3 @ 3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	3 @ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	3 @ 1.75
Culls, lambs	60 @ 75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 22
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.B.	45
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F.O.B. N. Y.	45 1/4
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	18
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2 1/4 @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12
Beef, bungs, per lb.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	87
Beef, middles, per lb.	9 @ 12 1/2
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	6 @ 25
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, N. Y.	3 @ 6

## SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered	4 1/4 @ 5

## THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	14
1.....	13
1X moulding.....	12
1X.....	11 1/4
1.....	10
1.....	9
1.....	8
1.....	7
1.....	6
1.....	5
1.....	4
1.....	3
1.....	2
1.....	1
1.....	0

## SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/4	12 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22	22
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	15
Allspice.....	7 1/4	10
Coriander.....	5	5
Mace.....	42	45

## OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	12
Oil cake.....	7/	6/	11
Bacon.....	10/	15/	12
Eard, tierces.....	10/	15/	12
Chocoe.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	12
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	12

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large sear  
ers berth terms, June 1/7 1/4 Cork for  
June 2/4.

## GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per D. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/4-14.....	each 1.55
No. 2 calfskins.....	per D. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lbs.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per D. .13
No. 2 grassers.....	per D. .11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.00
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.05
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .90
Branded skins.....	piece .50

## THE FERTILIZER MARKET

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	2.25	a ....
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.30	a 2.35
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.35	a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	22.00	a 22.80
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	11.50	a 12.50
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.17 1/2	a ....
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.20	a ....

Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	a ....
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 & 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/4	a 2.10 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	39	a 40

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

Ammoniates the past month ruled steady. For prompt and nearby shipment, business was only possible at concessions from sellers' asking prices.

Sales are reported of six months' high grade crushed tankage contracts—three at Chicago at 1.82 1/2 @10, 1.85 @10 and 1.90 @10, respectively. Besides these, one has been sold at 2.35 @10 c. a. f. Baltimore, and one at about 2.32 1/2 @10 basis Baltimore.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 @15 per cent., \$22 @22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do., 10 @10 per cent., \$21 @21.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.90 @1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.05 @2.07 1/2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @20 per cent., \$2.35 @10, \$2.37 1/2 @10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia, June and July, \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.17 1/2 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

## Hog Markets, June 6

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 34,000; 5c. lower; \$6.70 @7.40.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; easy; \$6.80 @7.37 1/2.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 12,000; easy; \$6.70 @7.35.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; slow; 5c. lower; \$6.50 @7.30.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 3,500; 10c. lower; \$6.60 @7.35.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 35 cars; shade easier; \$7 @7.40.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 35 cars; steady; \$6.80 @7.50.

## LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	June 1.	May 1.
Bacon, bxs.....	11,000	11,900
Hams, bxs.....	5,500	3,700
Shoulders, bxs.....	4,000	3,700
Cheese, bxs.....	17,500	29,000
Butter, cwt.....	2,900	1,300
Lard, tcs.....	3,900	5,800
Do., other kinds, tons.....	1,170	1,360

## Lards in New York

Western steam, \$10.52.  
City steam, \$10.10 @10.25.  
Refined Continent, \$10.85.  
Refined, South America, tcs., \$11.50.  
Refined, do., kegs, \$12.70.  
Compound, \$8.75 @9.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

There is no change to report in the price of oleo oil for the week under review, business steady in choice grades, but very quiet in the lower grades.

Butter is now arriving in fair quantities in the European markets, which makes less demand for butterine.

Neutral lard has been very slow all week, and prices have sagged down somewhat.

On the first of July the new butterine law takes effect in this country, which makes the tax on colored butterine 10 cents, on uncolored butterine a quarter of a cent, and the manufacturers are preparing to sell uncolored butterine to the public during the summer.

The first reports about the cotton crop are favorable, but at this date it is too late to say anything definitely as to the ultimate result of the crop. We won't know about that till well into August.

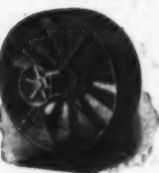
## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74 per cent. Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 70 p. c.  
74 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2 cents for 70 p. c.  
76 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.10 for 60 p. c.  
60 p. c. Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.  
98 p. c. Powdered Caustic Soda 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. lb.  
58 p. c. Pure Alkali 1 ct. for 49 per cent.  
48 p. c. Caustic Soda Ash 1.90 per 100 lbs.  
48 p. c. Carbonate Soda Ash 1 1/2 cts. lb.  
Borax 2 cts. lb.  
Talc 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.  
Palm Oil in casks 5 1/4 to 6 cts. Bbls. 6 1/4 cts. lb.  
Green Olive Oil 56 to 58 cts. gallon.  
Yellow Olive Oil 5 1/4 cts. lb.  
Cochin Coconut Oil 8 1/2 cts. lb.  
Ceylon Coconut Oil 7 1/4 cts. lb.  
Cottonseed Oil 46 1/2 to 48 cts. gallon.  
Rosin: M. \$3.25; N. \$3.80; W. G. \$4.15; W. W. \$4.30 per 280 lbs.

## Liverpool Markets

Liverpool June 6.—Closing.—Beef.—Dull; extra India mess, 98s. 9d. Pork.—Steady; prime mess Western, 70s. Hams.—short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm; 54s. Bacon.—Firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 53s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 54s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. 55s.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 54s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 54s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s. Shoulders.—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 39s. 6d. Butter.—Nominal. Cheese.—Steady; American finest white, old, 56s.; do. new, 51s.; American finest colored, old, 59s.; do. new, 53s. Lard.—Steady; American refined in pails, 52s.; prime Western in tierces, 52s. Tallow.—Prime city, steady, 30s. 3d. Turpentine.—Spirits strong, 36s. 6d. Rosin.—Common, steady, 4s. 1 1/4d. Petroleum.—Refined, 7d. Linseed Oil, 33s. 3d. Cottonseed Oil.—Hull refined.—Spot weak; 26s. 1 1/4d. Tallow.—Australian in London, dull, 33s. 9d.

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